

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year.

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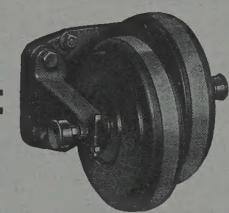
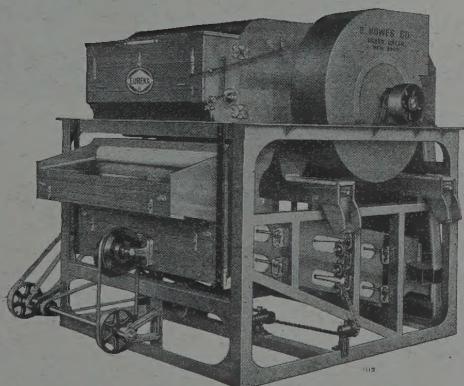
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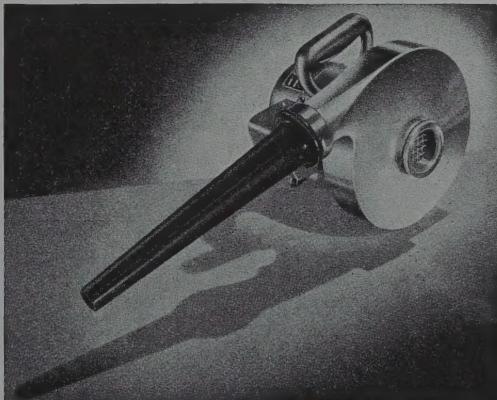
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FOR SALE—One Ton Vertical Batch Mixers. One Emerson Cylinder Wheat Separator, Boss Car Loader, Corn Cutter, and one Unique Cracked Corn Grader. J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—20" Sprout Waldron Mill with 2 15 HP motors; one 24" Sprout Waldron mill with 2 20 HP motors; one 22" Diamond Huller mill with 2 20 HP motors. All mills in fine running condition, complete with starters. Priced to sell. Northern Supply Company Stores, Amery, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—Portable powered bag and box pilers, horizontal, floor to floor, and special powered conveyors, at \$495.00. 20 ton 24x10 foot truck scale \$575.00. 30 ton 34x10 foot truck scale 1040.00. 30 ton 40x10 foot truck scale \$1490.00. Bonded Scale Company, 120 Bellview, Columbus 7, Ohio.

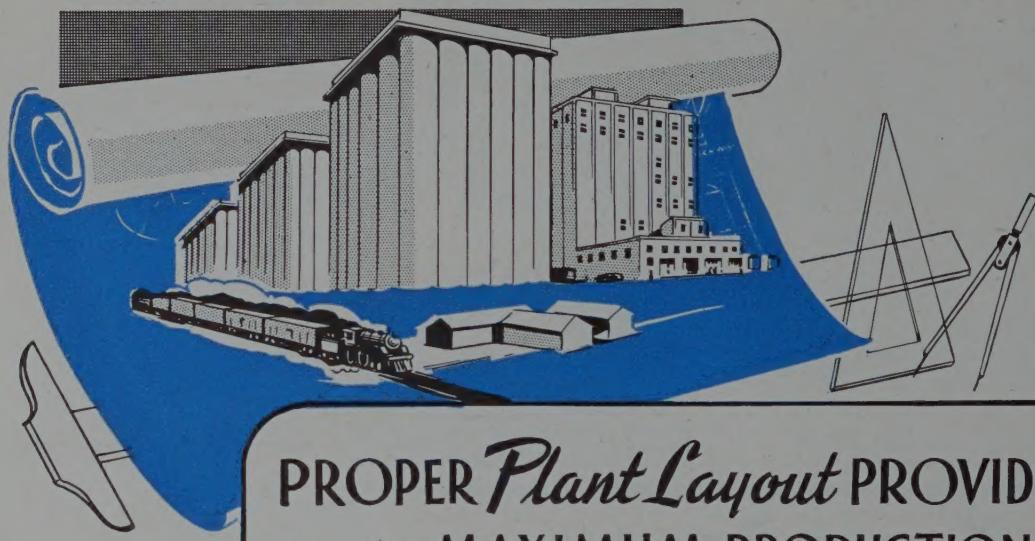
FOR SALE—One Allis Chalmers 18x24 flacking roll complete with motor and drive, equipped with new bearings and roll. Roll equivalent to new.

One slow speed bar mill equipped with new motor; late type machine.

One Jay Bee standard, direct connected to one 50 horsepower motor. D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Mich.

BATES

Grain Company
COARSE GRAIN
MERCHANTISERS & BROKERS
Board of Trade Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.



PROPER Plant Layout PROVIDES

- ★ MAXIMUM PRODUCTION
- ★ GREATEST ECONOMY

We have recently expanded our organization and facilities to give you immediate assistance in securing maximum production at minimum cost. Our chief engineer, P. F. McAllister, has over twenty-five years of actual experience in the feed and milling industry.

Our service consists of engineering the complete project, by having our senior engineers check the present equipment and processing flow. After obtaining this information, we have a conference with the management and supervision to discuss your problems and production requirements, to coordinate a plan to eliminate bottlenecks or other deterrents to the present system. We do everything possible to modernize your present plant or submit a design for a new one, utilizing as much of your present equipment as possible with minimum production interruptions.

We draw up complete plans for most economical placements of equipment and handling of your ingredients through to the finished products; also draw the plans and specifications of materials needed for the contractor to build foundation, piers, columns and beams that will carry live load and dead load weights, with a margin of safety for unforeseen elements.

It will pay you, the same as it has the clients we have served and are serving, to have our organization work with you on your project.



BETTER METHODS INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING CO.
53 W. JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO 4, ILL.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

527 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL 24, 1946

CHANGES IN elevator ownership and operation continue at unprecedented frequency and are reported in every recent number of the JOURNALS. Can it be the impractical regulations and requirements of experienced merchants is driving them out of the grain business?

WHY do the present Federal statisticians stubbornly persist in giving all grain estimates in tons when all previous reports have been given in bushels. The "reform" destroys the comparative value of all figures but may gratify the communistic members of the O.P.A.

THE HAZARDS involved in working about moving machinery are again emphasized by reports in this number of accidents occurring in Jerseyville, Ill., and Louisville, Ky. One man was caught between a pulley and a belt, the other was crushed by a falling conveyor. More safeguards around moving machinery and more help in moving heavy machinery are urgently needed.

CROP CONDITIONS and price regulations are changing so quickly and frequently it behoves every grain merchant to keep posted or else avoid holding large stocks of grain over night.

IF YOU do not clearly understand your responsibilities and liabilities involved in buying 30 per cent bonus corn for the C C C, please read the official instructions published elsewhere in this number.

WASHINGTON bureaucrats are protesting so loudly, so bitterly against the reduction of their power to control business they overlook the greater equity attained by leaving the control of prices to supply and demand.

FINES for misbranding feeds wilfully have been raised even to \$1,000, which should have the wholesome effect of discouraging this unfair competition with honest manufacturers. Buyers who are wise will confine their purchases to suppliers of good repute.

NOT CONTENT with making trouble at home a government agency, the Commodity Credit Corporation, is upsetting a Soviet arrangement to buy Argentine flaxseed by bidding double the contract price, while two Soviet tankers have been piling up demurrage since early March at \$5,000 a day, waiting for linseed oil.

NOTWITHSTANDING CONSTRUCTION limitations and regulations are greatly handicapping and discouraging the building of new grain handling facilities, yet many new structures are reported in this number and nearly every number this year has contained many notices of much needed facilities for expediting the marketing of grain and feed.

IN DEMANDING an end of price rule it is significant that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States calls upon Congress rather than the O.P.A. to eliminate controls. The Office of Price Administration has had several months' time since the war ended, to ease up on its controls, but refuses to let go its strangle hold on production.

ALTHO the railroads have not asked for a subsidy to meet higher operating costs and wage increases this will not prevent some bureaucrat from suggesting this fraud on the taxpayer, as in the case of bread and butter. The only beneficiaries of subsidy are those who consume the subsidized commodity, while the tax falls on all.

SWINDLED is the strong word used by some farmers whose wheat was called under loan in 11 states earlier this year by the Government. After getting the grain away from them the Government raised the ceiling 3 cents per bushel; and the latest temporary boost of 30 cents bonus convinces them they were defrauded. What a mess the bureaucrats have made of the grain trade.

PRESSING AND PERSISTENT appeals to your representatives in both houses of Congress will do more to secure early relief from the impractical regulations now handicapping business than anything else you can do. Try it NOW.

ELEVATOR OWNERS will find a forceful warning in the seventeen elevator fires published in this number of the JOURNALS. A bountiful supply of water in a deep cistern adjacent to the elevator as well as handy fire extinguishers placed at every convenient point about the plant would make it easy for elevator employees to extinguish incipient blazes before the fire attains dangerous proportions.

THE OUTSTANDING fire hazards created by the building of two, three or four elevators close together is emphasized by the fire reported in this number at Ethan, So. Dak. which resulted in the destruction of three elevators and their contents. In measuring the exposure hazard of one elevator to another do not fail to include the burning of one elevator on a windy day which is sure to communicate fire to the other plants when the wind is in the right direction.

REDUCTION in the number of banks throughout the country has lured many grain dealers into leaving excessive amounts of cash in their unprotected offices. Sensing this situation, midnight marauders have broken into unguarded offices with greater frequency than ever, and their hauls have proved more profitable than usual. One Texas call by the yeggmen caused the grain merchant a loss of over \$3,000. Better keep your office well guarded and portable valuables safely protected.

BALE TIES are critically short throughout the country, it is admitted by the Civilian Production Administration; but the Administration does not advertise the fact that ties are unobtainable because the O.P.A. set the price of steel billets for baling wire \$4 a ton less than the steel mills were permitted to charge for other uses. Thus the Administration's attempt to make bale ties cheaper for the farmer completely back-fired. Thousands of tons of hay may rot in the field.

THE OPA is demanding triple damages from a Hoosier grain dealer who is claimed to have violated the bureau's price regulation to the extent of \$8.12 in buying corn at the Ohio river late in January, and the Indiana Grain & Feed Ass'n considers the demand so unreasonable it is preparing to carry the case to the Federal courts. The war was ended so long ago, regulations thought to have been necessary during the war are now of doubtful value, but the autocrats are so in love with their jobs they object to resigning.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.

P and M A

Grain dealers who are worried by the many contradictory orders and bulletins for the direction of their business activities may think they are having some real problems but, the directors of the P & M A are having many problems of their own. They are anxious to extend the 30c corn bonus beyond the fifty million bushel goal, and now Senator Butler of Nebraska has gone one step farther and introduced a bill giving the grain trade specific right to pay the present ceiling price plus 30c a bushel. In other words, not give the government the privilege of out-bidding the regular trade for corn. We see no reason why the Department of Agriculture should be given the exclusive right of paying any premium for corn when home feeders are willing and have been paying an even higher premium in the black market. The bureaucrats in charge of the CCC and the P & M A have made so many blunders, one would think they would be tickled pink to get out of the grain business. The ceiling prices have not helped to improve the situation for the producer and if they turn the business over to experienced grain merchants we will get quicker and better results for all concerned.

Government Spurns Good Advice

Few men in the business world have a higher reputation for being good, all-around American citizens, than Robert C. Woodworth of the National Grain Trade Council, Harry Schaack of the Chicago Board of Trade and Frank Theis of the Kansas City Board of Trade.

These esteemed gentlemen do not see with narrow vision the interest solely of the grain business, altho what is good for the grain trade must be good for the farmer, the manufacturer and the consumer.

Called to Washington they gave their time and neglected their private affairs to impress on officialdom the necessity of raising the ceiling on corn prices to end the disastrous diversion of that grain into feed. They pointed out that an increase of 30 cents per bushel in the price of corn would increase the demand for oats and barley by placing those grains on approximately the same level for feeding.

Their sound suggestion was rejected by the bureaucracy for reasons not stated. Without access to the secret deliberations of the U.S.D.A., O.P.A., P. & M.A. and O.E.S. it is safe to assume the O.P.A. objected because the increase would compel them to work out a new set of ceilings for the products of corn and even to end products innumerable.

Instead the bureaucrats chose to engage in a black market operation involving the payment to the farmer of 30 cents more

per bushel than the common citizen is permitted to pay. From the standpoint of those who hope to destroy the free economy this scheme was preferable because it gave the bureaucracy complete control over the disposition of corn until its demands are satisfied. Even after the Government has purchased the 50,000,000 bus. specified and discontinues paying the 30 cents bonus the black market problem will remain to plague us. Either the ceiling on corn must be raised or trade must be enmeshed in a totally regimented economy.

O.P.A. Leopard Cannot Change His Spots

The amendment passed by the House in extending the Office of Price Administration providing that "No maximum price shall be established without allowing a reasonable profit" has placed the Senate at the cross-roads. Senate action will decide whether we are to continue on our present road to ruin or return to the free economy that built up the United States to its commanding strength.

Unless positive instructions are written into the law forcing the bureaucracy to allow a fair profit to high cost producers they will continue to penalize merchants and manufacturers under the present law specifying a "fair price." Fair price could have been construed to allow a fair profit; but the O.P.A. chose to require dealers to absorb higher costs instead of allowing customary mark-ups.

Under the stimulus of fair profit production would increase and overtake consumption, when the surplus would bring competition into play and hold down prices in a natural way.

While the war was on, price fixing got some support from the people; but since it is over the people question the benefits of control and have made their protests effective in the House of Representatives. In the course of time the only ones interested in perpetuating the O.P.A. will be the job-holders. Unfortunately the number of employees of the federal government still remains at a high level and they can be expected to vote for their own jobs.

LIMITATION of the extent of daily price movement on an exchange is destructive to the market, as bond traders learned last week when long term governments became unsalable after the limit of one-fourth of one point was reached in the declining market. The limit was self-imposed by the bankers and bond dealers, so no government action was needed Apr. 30 when the limit was abolished to obtain a healthier situation. Grain futures markets continue to suffer from the double imposition of ceilings and limits. A miller who puts out a hedge has no assurance that he will be able to buy it when the wheat is milled into flour and sold.

Soybean Inspections Decrease in March

Inspected receipts of soybeans in March were somewhat lower than for the preceding month and slightly below the five-year average according to inspectors' reports to the Grain Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration.

March inspections totaled 4,644 cars compared with 5,219 cars in February. The five-year average for the month of March for the crop years 1940-44 was 4,713 cars. Inspected receipts for October-March this season were 71,751 cars compared with 62,000 cars for the same period last season.

The quality of soybeans inspected in March continued good, 94 percent grading No. 2 or better compared with 91 percent in February.

February inspections included the equivalent of 62 cars inspected as cargo lots and truck receipts equivalent to about 28 cars. Soybeans: Inspected receipts, March, 1946, in carlots. Cargo and truck receipts converted to carlots basis of 1,650 bus. equal 1 carlot.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	Sam. ple	Mar. 1945	Total Mar. 31 Oct. 1, 1946
Class							
Yellow ..	3,678	687	172	44	30	4,611	70,561
Green ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	72
Brown ..	5	..	..	1	..	4	56
Black ..	2	4	3	2	..	11	569
Mixed ..	4	8	3	1	2	18	493
Total cars	3,687	699	178	48	32	4,644	
Percent- ages ..	79	15	4	1	1	100	...
Oct.-Mar. Cars ..	51,491	14,374	4,385	1,115	386	...	71,751
1945-46 Percent ..	72	20	6	2	0	..	100

Flaxseed Prospects Declining

Minneapolis, Minn., April 27.—General light rains, averaging from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, fell over a good portion of the flax-growing area in the Northwest early this week. Since that time the weather has been cool and sunny. April precipitation has been below normal, and the opinion is generally expressed that good rains will be needed soon to bring along the small grain crops which have already been sown. Seeding operations are progressing rapidly in North Dakota and Montana. As one goes farther west the need for rain becomes increasingly urgent.

Combining of flax has been in progress for several days in Texas. Our representative in Texas went over the flax-growing area some ten days ago, and now reports as follows: "The appearance of the flax fields was rather disheartening as we find that the exceedingly high temperatures and lack of rainfall combined to damage the flax seriously. In some portions of the state, such as the Alice territory, a yield of not more than five bushels per acre can be expected. In the concentrated acreage territory comprising Karnes County and northern Bee County, we can conservatively say that the average yield has been reduced five bushels per acre because of the above-mentioned weather conditions. In the Kenedy area good rains have fallen within the last few days. Due to premature ripening on the early seeded acreage, we expect combining on a fairly large scale will begin on Monday, the 22nd."

From Kansas it is reported that on April 15 a general rain was received throughout the flax territory, ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches. This moisture was very beneficial to all growing crops, including flaxseed. So far this season conditions have been ideal for planting the flaxseed crop and for germinating the seed. During the middle of last week temperatures were somewhat below normal with light frost appearing two or three mornings, but no damage has resulted to the flax from these frosts.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

Suit for Breach of Contract

The Trusler-Behymer Grain Co., of Emporia, Kan., has brought suit against the Kansas Soybean Mills of Emporia, to recover \$3,063.50 damages for failure to deliver 630 tons of soybean oil meal on contract.

The grain company sold soybeans to the defendant.

Deliveries on the contract have amounted to only 73 tons.

On 557 tons of undelivered meal plaintiff asks the O.P.A. authorized mark-up of \$5.50 per ton.—G. M. H.

Exchange Acts Violator Denied Trading Privileges

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has denied trading privileges on all contract markets to Reuben Earl McGuigan of New York City for violation of the Commodity Exchange Act. The action is effective on May 11 and will continue until further notice. McGuigan has operated a futures market advisory service for approximately 20 years under the name of International Market Forecast Bureau, 15 Moore Street, New York City.

McGuigan was charged in a complaint issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on Jan. 3 with having traded in large quantities of cotton and grain futures while using his market advisory service to manipulate market prices. It is charged that he did this by influencing traders to make purchases and sales which would result in price movements favorable to market positions previously assumed by McGuigan in his personal speculative activities.

He was found to have advertised and represented himself as an advisor on commodity futures transactions, and to have traded under his own name and various aliases. On many occasions, according to the charges, he assumed market positions and then sent out numerous telegrams advising clients and others to execute transactions which influenced the price of commodities in favor of his own position, after which he made transactions opposed to those he had advised.

Members Attack Farmers Union

A petition has been filed in the district court at Oklahoma City, Okla., by a group of members of the Oklahoma Farmers Union asking that the executive committee be enjoined from selling merchandise and be required to give a strict accounting of funds on hand and those handled in the past. The petition stated the original purpose of the union was "not for profit but for the mutual self-help of persons actually engaged in the production of agricultural or horticultural products."

The petition complained that the group began branching out in 1926 and by 1942 was "engaging in the general merchandising business in a new and modern store, selling clothing, staple and fancy groceries, fresh country produce, household furniture and furnishings, lumber and hardware, auto tires and accessories and gasoline and oil."

Attention was also called to the establishment of the Union Mutual Insurance Co. with \$10,000 of the union funds.

Exemption of Emergency Wheat Purchase

Effective Apr. 17 amendment No. 5 to W.F.O. 144 provides: In any case where wheat has been delivered to an elevator operator for the account of the Commodity Credit Corporation under the Emergency Wheat Purchase Program, or in any case where wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation has been sold to an elevator operator and resold by such elevator operator in furtherance of such program and pursuant to instructions issued by the Director, such wheat or an equal amount of wheat grading No. 3 or better, or grading No. 4 or 5 on test weight only, shall be exempt from all the restrictions of this order, regardless of whether such wheat is in the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation, an elevator operator, or any other subsequent purchaser to whom delivery has been made in accordance with the Director's instructions. *Provided, however,* that whenever a specified quantity of wheat acquired under the Emergency Wheat Purchase Program is released by the Commodity Credit Corporation from the requirements of such program, such wheat shall, upon such release, again become subject to all the restrictions of this order.

Hull-less Barley Not Under Price Control

Jonathan B. Richards of the O.P.A. has given the following interpretation to the National Grain Trade Council:

Question: Is hull-less barley covered by Revised Supplement 3 to Food Products Regulation No. 2?

Answer: No. Hull-less barley is not included as barley in the official grain standards of the United States and is likewise not covered by Revised Supplement 3. It is exempted from price control under Section 2:12 (1) of Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 1.

O.P.A. Enforcement

OMAHA, NEB.—Justice James Donohoe gave a consent judgment to the O.P.A. against an Omaha grain firm Apr. 8 for \$3,820.46, on the charge of having sold 138,914 bus. of corn at \$3,820.46 above the ceiling price. The firm made the transactions on the advice of its attorney and with the approval of the Washington O.P.A. headquarters, only to find later that the O.P.A. had sneaked into the regulations several words that made these payments for trucked corn a technical violation, in the opinion of the local enforcement officials. The head of the firm says: "O.P.A. told us how to handle the grain by truck from country elevators which railroads had abandoned. We had the clearance for our procedure in writing but O.P.A. later added a regulation which ordered us to take title of the grain by storage receipts at the country elevators. They made that regulation for a section in northern Iowa and it didn't apply to the procedure we were supposed to follow."

SCRANTON, IA.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has settled with the O.P.A. by a payment of \$353.76 for violating the ceiling on the price of corn.

WAUKEE, IA.—For violating the corn ceiling L. F. Garland & Sons Elevator paid \$228.24.

FORT DODGE, IA.—The O.P.A. was given judgment against the Farmers Co-operative Grain & Coal Co. for \$1,653.68 and costs for selling corn at more than ceiling prices.

TRUCKERS restrained from buying corn at more than ceiling prices are Ollie Renfro, Neosho, Mo.; C. M. Crouser, Savannah, Mo., and Chas. Wagner, Maryville, Mo. Order was entered by Judge Graven at Fort Dodge, Ia.

COON RAPIDS, IA.—The court restrained Johnson & Watrous from buying corn at more than ceiling prices.

DANFORTH, ILL.—A permanent injunction against the Farmers Elevator Co. for failure to keep records has been issued by the U. S. District Court at Danville, Ill.

Heavy Damages for Sale of Seed to Distillery

Amarillo, Tex.—Federal court action has been instituted by the O.P.A. to collect damages of \$642,785 from two Texas and New Mexico grain dealers for alleged illegal sale of seed grain to a liquor distillery. Simultaneous filings of the actions were made in Amarillo, Santa Fe, N. M., and Denver, Colo.

According to the O.P.A. charge, 15,000,000 pounds of grain sorghum from the cattle feeding and dairy sections of the Texas Panhandle and New Mexico were diverted to the Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., at Louisville, Ky., for manufacture of whiskey.

Defendants are the Sears & Teter Grain Co., Hereford, Tex., who are being sued for \$606,000 damages, and the Portales Milling Co., of Portales, N. M., charged with damages totaling \$36,785.

Suits stemmed from complaints made by Texas and New Mexico stockmen who reported milo maize seed was disappearing mysteriously from the two states.—H. N.

Grain Grading Schools

Grain grading schools in cooperation with the State Extension Services, grain supervisors, licensed grain inspectors, and crop improvement associations, are being held at the following places:

April 24-27, Amarillo, Tex.; April 29, Beloit, Kan.; April 30, Colby, Kan.; May 1, Dodge City, Kan.; May 2, St. John, Kan.; May 3, Newton, Kan.; May 7, Enid, Okla.; May 8, Alva, Okla.; May 9, Hobart, Okla.; May 10, Wetonga, Okla.

The schools will cover the practical handling of dockage, test weight, rye mixtures, and mixtures of wheat classes. They will include the responsibility of the country elevator man for car-loading, and will take up the terminal grading procedure on grain inspection and appeals. Recommended varieties and the probable market outlook will be discussed at most of these schools. Old grain merchants will be welcome.

Court Rules Against Fixing Price of Malt

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, on Nov. 24 approved and enforced an order by the Federal Trade Commission directing the United States Maltsters Ass'n to desist from price fixing.

In 1930 an unincorporated ass'n under the name of Barley and Malt Statistics was formed by the 18 members, the name being changed later to the U. S. Maltsters Ass'n, representing 64 per cent of the total malting capacity of the United States.

The Ass'n receives from its members daily reports of malt sales showing date of sale, destination of shipment, grade and quantity of malt sold and the price received f.o.b. Chicago basis. Without identification of the buyer or destination of the shipment this information is compiled by the Ass'n and sent to each member daily.

When a member sells malt at a different price than before he informs the Ass'n by wire of such new price; and the office of the Ass'n relays such information to the other members by telegram.

The monthly meetings were held at Chicago and advised by the firm of Stephenson, Jordan & Harrison, who were employed at a salary of \$30,000 per annum.

The Commission found that uniformity of delivered price was achieved thru the use of Chicago as a basing point from which the freight was calculated, all malt being sold at a delivered price, irrespective of the fact that the malting plants of most of the members were not located at Chicago and had different freight rates to given destinations. This freight rate system enabled them to deliver malt at any given destination at exactly the same price.

The malsters in petitioning the Court for a review of the Trade Commission's order declared that the statistical plan of the Ass'n was clearly within the limits of those activities expressly approved in Maple Flooring Mfrs. Ass'n v. United States and Cement Mfrs. Protective Ass'n v. United States; and that the Commission had ignored the economic factors which inevitably produce substantial uniformity in the selling price of malt of like grade at any given time.

The Court held that the findings of the Commission were substantially supported.—152 Fed. 2d 161.

CANADIAN mills ground 67,356,290 bus. wheat during the seven months prior to Mar. 1, against 63,632,025 bus. on the like period of 1944-45, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

FLAX never has been a surplus crop. The increasing number of new flax uses and the new demand for flax straw indicate that the demand will increase. It should continue to be the most profitable small grain.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Wheat Dying Because of Drought

Grain & Feed Journals, Apr. 22.—I have just returned from a 1500 mile drive through western Kansas, western Oklahoma and western Nebraska. About 82% of the standing wheat is dying, fully 60% is dead now because of lack of moisture. Wheat farmers better buy seed for sowing this fall as little now remains in farmers' hands. In 1932 when wheat prices dropped, there was no demand for American wheat in Hungary. We plowed up millions of acres of wheat, corn and cotton. Now we have plenty of money and plenty of debts. I wonder why Canada and Russia do not furnish part of the wheat needed to feed starving Europeans.—John Young, Mgr., Grandad Feed Stores, Pampa, Tex.

Caution in Buying Bonus Wheat

Grain & Feed Journals: The statement was made as follows: "the 30c per bushel bonus is not involved in this risk as it is a transaction between the producer and CCC and is not paid by the country elevator when the wheat is taken in." In talking to Kansas City we were informed that this particular matter had not been passed upon finally. In other words, if the elevator operator gives the farmer a certificate for No. 1, 2 or 3 wheat and upon shipping, the grade is found to be sample grade on total damage it is possible that the shipper will be required to furnish a car of wheat which will apply on the sale to Commodity Credit or make settlement for same.

This might mean that the elevator operator will be charged the amount of the bonus in the final settlement. We hope that this matter will be worked out so that the elevator operator will not have this liability but at the moment we cannot tell. Therefore, again we say, USE CAUTION in grading wheat offered by the farmers on this bonus plan.—E. R. Humphrey, secy Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Burocratic Control vs. Free Enterprise

Grain & Feed Journals: When ceiling prices are established so low as not to reflect true values, commodities disappear from the market or move, if at all, through other than normal channels. Now that the war emergency has ended, the longer we keep extraordinary war regulations and price controls in effect the harder it will be ever to stop. With full production and a free market again, prices would soon adjust themselves to supply and demand.

The pressure of mass production and keen competition will handle prices far better than regulations and controls. Hysteria is rampant; the best cure is for everybody to go to work producing the many things that are needed. Let's not forget that the American system of volume production in a free, competitive economy built the greatest country in the world. The American people have demonstrated that if they work together, united, no nation in the world can in war or peace match our production under our system of free enterprise, with its incentives and rewards for effort.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Cream of Wheat, Inc., said that it will be forced to close unless the wheat conservation order is relaxed, as the order does not permit the mills to manufacture farina.

service was received in January of this year. or feed to sell, your customers will have none to feed.

It is time the so-called Representatives of the people in Washington give some attention to the requirements of the citizens and tax payers of this Country instead of devoting their time and attention to feeding the rest of the world and ignoring the United States. We are in favor of rendering aid to the starving peoples of the world but we think some attention should be given to this Country also. Don't delay. Do anything you think can help bring about a change in the critical feed and grain situation.

Wet Corn Processors Need Raw Material

Morris Sayre, President of the Corn Products Refining Co., in a recent letter to stockholders said:

"The problem of raw material, as stated in our Annual Report, is still pressing. Despite another bumper crop, there is little corn available in primary markets. The relative prices arbitrarily set up between corn, livestock and poultry have caused excessive feeding and a rapidly diminishing supply. Unless checked, it seems likely that we and others who depend on corn may be without it before another crop becomes available.

"When fed to livestock it takes from five to ten pounds of corn to produce a pound of meat. Our industry, on the other hand, produces a pound of finished product from each pound of corn, and one-third of that is sold back to the farmer as high protein dairy feed. Refined corn oil makes an important contribution in relieving the shortage of fats and oils. Many of our products are essential to other industries, such as textiles, metal casting, oil well drilling, adhesives and penicillin.

"In view of this, our industry should be operating to capacity with a sufficient available supply of corn. This is both practicable and reasonable, for the industry normally uses but 4% of the corn crop. However, we now can operate only under a War Food Order, dated March 29, 1946, limiting our rate of grind to 80% of the amount processed in the first six months of 1945. There are also restrictions on other users. A new order has just been issued whereby the government is offering 30c per bushel bonus for 50 million bushels of corn for the benefit of essential users of corn." Nothing has been done, however, of a permanent nature to remedy the basic trouble of price relationships so as to bring about a resumption of the normal movement of corn from farm to market." We have applied for the necessary price increases to cover the increased cost of both corn and labor.

Appeals to Grain and Feed Dealers to Shut Up Shop

O. E. Rector of the Jesse C. Stewart Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., has appealed to the customers of his firm to close their places of business and try to impress the bureaucrats of the Department of Agriculture with the pressing need to save feed for livestock before all starve. His appeal follows:

IF YOU WANT WHEAT, CORN, OATS, THEN ACT

For several months it has been almost impossible to buy Corn at OPA Ceiling prices except when one sold in exchange some other scarce article such as an Automobile, Tractor, Meat Scraps, Soybean Oil Meal, Linseed Oil Meal, Nylon Hose, etc. With rare exception, since early March, it has also been impossible to buy Wheat or Oats at ceiling price except on the same basis.

There has been, we understand, considerable Corn moving in the black market at prices ranging from 10c to 30c per bushel over OPA Ceiling. Now, under the newest crack-pot idea, the Government is going to join the black marketers and pay 30c per bushel over OPA Ceiling basis but is denying you the right to do likewise. From the information we get from Trade papers and from reliable persons who have attended meetings relating to this latest Corn regulation, practically all if not all, of the Corn obtained on this bonus basis will be shipped abroad.

For some time the Government has been the only buyer of Wheat and will not sell any of it to you. The Government has now become the only buyer of Corn and apparently will not sell any of it to you. What you are to use for Feed or ingredients with which to make Feed before new crops are harvested only the Lord knows.

During telephone conversations the writer had today with various dealers, several of them suggested that every feed dealer and manufacturer close his place of business until the officials in Washington responsible for this condition are brought to their senses and relief is given the feed and grain trade. The consensus seems to be that feed and grain dealers will be compelled to close shortly anyway because of lack of supplies and that immediate closing might bring some favorable action before so much grain has left this Country that an insufficient supply remains for domestic needs.

The situation is extremely critical. The life of your business is at stake. See personally, telephone, telegraph or write your Representatives and Senators, the Commodity Credit Corporation and the O.P.A. officials at Washington, D. C. Tell them what you think of the asinine idea of all the Wheat and all the Corn that is being purchased by Government Agencies, which is now the only purchaser, being shipped out of the Country. Use strong language, it cannot be too forceful. Ask your customers to do likewise. If you have no grain

Cargill Names Wyard Buffalo Manager

Cargill, Incorporated, announces the appointment of Maitland D. Wyard as manager of their Buffalo branch, effective April 1, 1946. He replaces Walter F. Gage, who is being transferred to the head office in Minneapolis to assume an administrative position in the Merchandising department.

Mr. Wyard was with Cargill for eight years before entering the U. S. Army early in 1942. He was connected with headquarters of the Air Forces for three years, attaining the rank of Lt. Colonel. After the fall of Germany he spent nine months with the Quartermaster Corps on a special assignment pertaining to the movement of grain into Europe. He was located at Antwerp, Belgium, and Mannheim, Germany, and supervised unloading, storing and shipping of imported grain. His discharge from active



Maitland D. Wyard, Cargill Buffalo Manager

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

May 14, 15. Panhandle Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Herring Hotel, Amarillo, Tex.

May 17, 18. Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Youngblood, Enid, Okla.

May 20. Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Broadview, Wichita, Kan.

May 23, 24, 25. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents at Roosevelt Hotel, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

May 22, 23, 24. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

May 24. Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

June 3-4. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Milwaukee, Wis. Schroeder Hotel.

June 6, 7. Nebraska Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Paxton, Omaha, Neb.

June 7, 8. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, O.

June 6, 7, 8, 9. Pacific States Seedsmens Ass'n, at Coronado Hotel, San Diego, Cal.

June 7. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Davenport Hotel, Spokane, Wash.

June 8. Rocky Mountain Bean Dealers Ass'n, Antlers Hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo.

June 11, 12, 13. Southern Seedsmens Ass'n at Atlanta, Ga.

June 14, 15. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants at Commodore Hotel, New York, N. Y.

June 17, 18. Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Sargent Hotel, Waukesha, Ind.

June 17, 18, 19. American Seed Trade Ass'n at Pennsylvania Hotel, New York, N. Y.

July 29, 30. National Hay Ass'n, Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 3, 4, 5. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Golden Anniversary, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 30, Oct. 1. Illinois Feed Ass'n at Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents Will Meet

The Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents will hold its 17th annual convention May 23, 24 and 25 at the Hotel Roosevelt, Cedar Rapids, Ia. Delegates also will find rooms available at the Montrose Hotel.

The program, according to Herbert G. Brand, president, will cover recent developments on car unloading...labor relations...government intervention in the grain and milling industries...corn and soybean drying...safety...new mechanical developments...recent research findings...grain grading and pearlizing tests for wheat...preparing high moisture grains for safe storage...dust collecting...dust explosions and explosion venting...static...power transmission...electronics...entomological developments...malting barley...barley cleaning and grading...plus the always illuminating round table "vertical" discussions, the "postmen's holiday" plant inspection trips, for three days packed full of a well rounded agenda which is bound to pay dividends to all participants.

An attendance of 300, including the ladies, is expected.

The Associates' Night Dinner Dance will wind up the conference.

National Association to Celebrate Golden Anniversary

The Stevens Hotel at Chicago is the place. The dates are Sept. 3-4-5, 1946. The Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, in announcing the dates of its annual meeting, said that the convention this year will commemorate the Golden Anniversary of the Association, which was organized in 1896 and has continuously served the industry for the past fifty years. A great deal of history has been written in both the nation and the industry since that day when the grain dealer found it necessary to organize for the common good of the industry. The problems of those days were simple when measured against the problems of today, but this is only because organization has made the solution of difficulties much simpler.

Charles S. Clark, of Chicago, who still publishes the Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated, called the first organization meeting together and engaged speakers, arranged the program and drafted the first constitution and by-laws, which were referred to a committee and adopted. The first meeting was held in the Saratoga Hotel in Chicago, on Nov. 9, 1896. During that meeting W. H. Chambers, of Hepburn, Iowa, was elected temporary secretary and served for the first year in that capacity. The first annual meeting of the Association was held in Des Moines, Iowa, at which meeting Charles S. Clark was elected secretary and served from 1897 to 1901. In 1901 the convention was back in Des Moines, at which time the secretary reported a membership of over two thousand dealers and local divisions of the National Association were being organized in all of the central grain states. At this meeting George A. Stibbens, Coburg, Iowa, was elected secretary and served until 1905, when J. F. Courier, of Toledo, O., took over the management as secretary and served in that capacity until 1913, when Charles Quim, of Toledo, Ohio, was elected and permanent offices were established at Toledo. This was in 1914. The more recent history in regard to secretaries is well known to most of you.

The Association has had its ups and downs through the years and has been close to breaking up more than once, but the need for a strong association, a united front and the industry working together as a whole on its common problems, has always asserted itself. The forecast for the future of the grain and feed trade indicates the overpowering need for a strong Association. The membership today is the largest it has been in many years, with over a thousand direct members and thirty-one affiliated state or regional associations representing more than seven thousand grain and feed dealers in the United States.

The program for this convention will be a fitting one and even with hotel space at a premium, an extremely large crowd is expected.

Rice Set-Aside Changed

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced recently that each southern rice miller will be allowed set-aside credit for all shipments to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. This allowance previously was limited to 40 percent. California millers may credit 10 percent of the set-aside on shipments to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Since Feb. 23, no credit has been allowed on California shipments to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The announcement also provides that California millers will be allowed set-aside credit for shipments to Hawaii in an amount up to 22½ per cent of their monthly set-aside requirements, compared with the previous allowance of 15 per cent.

W.M. P. BOMAR, pres. of Bewley Mills, Fort Worth, Tex., has been elected pres. of the Millers National Federation, by mail, and will take office at the coming annual convention.

Why Corn Goes to Hogs

By E. W. F.

Kansas City, Mo.—Corn belt farmers are "realizing about \$1.40 a bushel by feeding corn to hogs, instead of marketing it at about \$1.05, or else are selling it on the black market," declared B. D. Eddie of Superior Feed Mills, Oklahoma City, president of the Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, in a protest meeting here April 13.

"With the best of intentions, OPA has set corn ceilings out of proportion to those on other, less nutritive grains," Eddie said, as a committee representing 127 feed manufacturing firms in eight midwestern states prepared to send a flood of telegrams to congressmen and price control authorities.

Eddie said the feed mills had been bucking the problem for a year, but "this thing has gone beyond our own troubles as business men. Now the situation is striking at the welfare of the entire midwestern agricultural community of some ten million persons."

While beef cattle producers have spring grass to carry them over, "farmers, breeders, 4-H Club and FFA members all are in desperate need of livestock feed," Eddie asserted, adding that the government "will need a man on every farm" to enforce its feeding regulations.

Tom W. Staley of North Kansas City said not a wheel was turning in his corn meal plant which normally used 6,000 bushels a day.

Not a single ear of corn has been sold on the open market in the last 60 days, declared Eddie.

Death of Walter Moore

Walter M. Moore died at his home in Covington, Ind., April 19 after a short illness. He was 69 years of age.

A former president of the Indiana Grain Dealer's Ass'n, he was well known to grain dealers as the owner and operator for 35 years past of six grain elevators in western Indiana.

He is survived by the widow, Bertha Moore, and one son, Leland Moore, former member of the Indiana state legislature.—W. B. C.

He was always active in the work of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.



Walter M. Moore, Covington, Ind., Deceased

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Emergency Corn Purchase Program

A. Directive from O.E.S. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed, thru the Commodity Credit Corporation, to purchase approximately 50,000,000 bus. of corn at prices 30 cents above the applicable maximum prices under the regulations of the Office of Price Administration and to resell such corn for export, for the manufacture of corn products as specified by the Secretary of Agriculture, and for such other purposes as will be effective in directly alleviating the famine emergency. Such purchases shall be made only from producers eligible for loans under the 1945 Corn Loan Program.

Issued and effective this 19th day of April, 1946.

(Signed) CHESTER A. BOWLES,
Econ. Stab. Dir.

B. Instruction from C.C.C. to Chicago Office. Corn of a quality eligible under the 1945 corn loan program, title to which is still held by the producer, in store in a warehouse, may be purchased by CCC and the bonus paid the producer. Any eligible corn delivered to warehouse and offered to CCC on and after Saturday, April 20, may be accepted by the warehouseman for the account of CCC and contract of sale issued as soon as available.

C. Instruction from P.M.A. to Field Services. You are authorized and instructed to purchase at a price 30 cents per bushel above producers' ceiling price, corn of a quality eligible under the 1945 corn loan program, title to which is still held by the producer, in store in a warehouse or such corn delivered to a warehouse and offered to CCC on and after Saturday, April 20, 1946, accepted by the warehouseman for the account of CCC and for which contracts of sale will be issued as soon as forms are available.

Terms of Eligibility: For the purpose of this bulletin and the contract of sale relating thereto, an eligible producer shall be any individual, partnership, association, corporation, or other legal entity who produced the eligible corn, the beneficial title to which has always been held by him. Eligible corn shall be corn grading No. 3 or better, or corn grading No. 4 on test weight only according to the Official Grain Standards of the United States.

(a) Delivery. Delivery of the corn shall be made to a country warehouse which has executed a Uniform Grain Storage Agreement with the Secretary of Agriculture or to a country warehouse approved by the Grain Branch—Chicago office. Delivery must be made before a closing date to be announced. When sufficient quantity of corn is obtained, C.C.C. will give

notice thereof. No country warehouseman shall take deliveries under this program unless he is reasonably sure a carload lot can be accumulated.

(b) Contract of Sale. The contract of sale shall be in the form prescribed by C.C.C.

(c) Purchase Price. The total purchase price per bushel shall be the applicable ceiling price under FPR 2, Supplement 4 and amendments thereto as issued by the Office of Price Administration, as determined by the country warehouseman and agreed to by the producer at the point of delivery plus 30 cents per bushel.

(d) Basis of Sale. The weight, grade, and quality of the corn shall be the in-weight, grade, and quality determined by the country warehouse and approved by the producer at the time the corn is received at the elevator.

(e) Payment. The original and first copy of all contracts of sale shall be delivered or mailed by the producer to the county committee of the Field Service Branch for the county in which the producer's farm is located under the Agricultural Conservation Program. The total price shall be paid by draft by the county committee of the Field Service Branch.

(f) When Title Passes. The contract of sale when signed by the producer, shall become effective and the title to the corn shall pass to C.C.C. as of the date the contract is signed by the country warehouse accepting delivery on behalf of C.C.C.

(g) Warranty Against Liens. The producer shall be required to warrant that he is the owner of the corn and that the corn is free and clear of all liens and encumbrances.

(h) Assignments. The rights under the Contract of Sale cannot be transferred or assigned.

Program Oklahoma Convention

For the annual meeting of the Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, to be held May 17 and 18 at the Hotel Youngblood, Enid, the program is now about complete, and Sec'y E. R. Humphrey writes:

You will hear addresses by F. Peavey Heflinger, pres. of the national association; Elmer T. Peterson of Oklahoma City on "Chemurgy and Soil Conservation"; J. F. Leopold, Dallas, Tex., on "Americanism"; A. W. Erickson on "The Wheat Crop."

Our annual banquet, to be held the night of the 17th, will feature an address by Tim O'Shaughnessy, Director of Public Relations, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, Chicago, Ill. This banquet address will be very much worthwhile and we are indebted to the Oklahoma Rock Island officials in inducing Mr. O'Shaughnessy to break another engagement and come to our convention. It looks like a big convention. Put on your new hat, tune up your gas buggy and come.

From Abroad
URUGUAY, hitherto a wheat exporter, on Apr. 23 ordered the rationing of wheat.

AUSTRALIA has an exportable surplus of 55,000,000 bus. from the crop just harvested.

BRITAIN, France, Italy and Belgium have formed a single commission to purchase Argentine wheat.

ARGENTINA has agreed to ship 18,500,000 bus. wheat to Brazil in exchange for 1,800 tons of crude rubber.

AUSTRALIAN officials announced Apr. 24 that 60,000,000 bus. of its expected 144,000,000 bus. wheat crop would be exported before November, most of it to India.

ARGENTINA, by decree, on Apr. 18 assumed control of all wheat exports. Growers will be paid a subsidy of \$1.24 per 220 pounds, to encourage wheat planting.

ARGENTINE corn production is officially estimated at 149,606,000 bus.; compared with earlier private forecasts of 200,000,000 bus.

ODESSA, RUSSIA.—The first three United States Liberty ships left Apr. 10 with 25,531 tons of wheat and barley for France. The War Shipping Administration is prepared to assign 46 vessels for April, May and June loading, to carry 500,000 tons.

OF 191,000 tons of Argentine grain shipped, or loaded ready for shipment, during the first half of April more than a third was en route to Britain. Britain is getting 74,900 tons, of which 62,500 is wheat and the rest corn. Spain was in second place, with 23,600 tons of wheat.

URUGUAY is faced with a wheat deficit of 130,000 tons this year, as revised estimates indicate that the 1945-46 crop will approximate 210,000 tons, or only 30,000 tons more than the preceding year's low production. The 1944-45 output was the nation's second smallest wheat crop in 18 years as a result of the prolonged drought.

THE CHILEAN Ministry of Agriculture forecasts production of 722,310 metric quintals of barley in 1945-46; compared with 801,310 metric quintals in the preceding year and 765,073 metric quintals in 1943-44 (1 metric quintal=220.46 pounds). Chile's 1945-46 wheat crop may yield 8,806,485 metric quintals; compared with last year's output of 9,091,317 metric quintals.

ALCOHOL production consumed 278,000,000 bus. of grain and grain products during the fiscal year ending June 30, against 90,000,000 bus. in 1941-42, as reported by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Included are industrial alcohol and alcoholic beverages.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
Emergency C.C.C. Corn Purchase Form 2.

County

State

CONTRACT OF SALE

CORN

Subject to the terms and conditions of Emergency Corn Purchase Bulletin 1, the undersigned Producer sells to Commodity Credit Corporation (hereinafter called "Commodity"), and Commodity purchases from the Producer the Corn described below.

SECTION I

Date of Receipt	Warehouse Rec. No.	Grade (A)	Test Wt. (B)	Gross lbs. (C)	Gross bus. (D)	Dock % (F)	Moisture (G)	Net bus. (I)	Price* per bu. (J)	Total purchase Price (K)
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Original shipping point and railroad.

The sales price shall be the ceiling price as determined by the warehouseman and agreed to by the producer plus 30 cents. The total purchase price shall be paid to the producer by the county committee.

The Producer shall not make any transfer or assignment of this contract or of any right accruing thereunder. The Producer warrants that he is the owner of the corn, the beneficial title to which has always been in him; that such corn is free and clear of all liens and encumbrances, and that he accepts the above determination made by the warehouseman as to quality and quantity.

The undersigned warehouseman hereby certifies that he has accepted delivery of the above described corn for Commodity.

**

(Signature of Producer)

(Warehouseman)

(Address)

(Date)

(Address)

Paid by Draft No.
COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
By County Committee.....

By (Member)

*Local ceiling price plus 30 cents per bushel.

**Type or print Producer's name.

Feed Men Favor Removal of Price Ceilings

Results of a nationwide poll, conducted among its members by the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, indicated Apr. 24 that nearly three-quarters of all feed manufacturers favored the removal of all price ceilings on agricultural products as a means of relieving the serious feed situation.

Also favored by the great majority of the manufacturers polled was a proposal calling for a 30 cent a bushel increase in the ceiling price of corn and a \$10 a ton boost in the price of protein meals.

Seventy-three per cent of the manufacturers were for the elimination of all agricultural price ceilings, with that opinion ratio spread quite evenly over the entire country. About eight per cent of those favoring ceiling removal, however, wanted such action deferred until the next crop.

Eighty-two per cent of those who expressed an opinion had no objection to the proposed 30 cent raise in the ceiling price of corn. This opinion reached a high of 91 per cent in the eastern states and a low of 74 per cent in the middle west. Manufacturers in Iowa opposed the change, eight to three. The price raise has been suggested frequently as a means of getting corn off the farms in the corn belt by making it relatively less profitable to hold it and feed it.

The protein meal price raise was favored by 76 per cent of those manufacturers expressing an opinion.

TYPICAL OF THE COMMENTS of men wanting all agricultural price ceilings removed were:

A Minnesota manufacturer: "It might lead to advances at first, but I believe it would soon level out prices and, above all, stop the black market."

A Wisconsin manufacturer: "The law of supply and demand will govern once again and we will be able to do business."

An Iowa manufacturer: "Ceilings are not being enforced and there is no compliance. Many operators who have tried to comply are being forced out of business. Black market corn is selling up to \$2.50 a bushel on the farms in our territory. In our opinion price ceilings are responsible for maldistribution."

An Indiana manufacturer: "We are not worried about inflation or of our chances of staying in business if we are allowed a fair chance in an open market."

A Georgia manufacturer said: "The present mess is unbelievable," and a West Virginia feed maker declared that: "The government has tried to ignore supply and demand long enough."

TYPICAL COMMENTS OPPOSING REMOVAL of ceilings were:

A Kansas manufacturer: "Not at this late date. The law of supply and demand will finally catch up and the higher prices go now, the lower prices will be later. I went thru World War I and believe I know."

An Illinois manufacturer: "Agriculture is interdependent in our economy. There is no reason to devalue the dollar faster than necessary."

PROPOSED INCREASES IN CORN AND PROTEIN CEILINGS—In voting for the proposed increases in corn and protein ceiling prices, a New Jersey manufacturer explained:

"The April-May hatchery report for the west central states is the only proof needed of the necessity for these price raises. The farmers there have the feed and plan to use it."

While the great majority of the manufacturers polled believed that the 30 cent a bushel increase would be sufficient, some said that it should be higher and others declared that the proposal was too high, suggesting 20, 15, and even 10 cents a bushel as sufficient.

At least 80 per cent of the NEW YORK state manufacturers who expressed an opinion

favored all three suggested solutions.

Better than two-thirds of the ILLINOIS manufacturers polled favored the removal of all ceilings and nearly the same percentage showed no objection to the corn and protein price raises.

IOWA was the only state where the majority of the manufacturers polled objected to raising of the corn price ceiling. They split even on the question of the protein price boost, and voted 9 to 6 in favor of the removal of all ceilings.

The MICHIGAN voters definitely approved the proposed corn and protein raises, but opposed the lifting of all agricultural ceilings by a slight majority.

KANSAS manufacturers polled favored the corn raise, split even on the question of the protein raise, and opposed the removal of all agricultural ceilings by a slight majority.

MARYLAND manufacturers polled favored the 30 cent boost in the price of corn, but opposed by a slight majority the suggested \$10 raise in protein meal and the removal of all ceilings on agricultural products.

Ninety per cent of the manufacturers polled in MINNESOTA favored the removal of all ceilings on agricultural products, and nearly half of these men advanced this as the only solution, voting "no" on corn and protein meal price boosts.

The OHIO manufacturers polled voted 15 to 1 in favor of removing all agricultural ceilings, and nearly that same number also favored boosts in corn and protein ceilings.

INDIANA, MISSOURI, WISCONSIN, TENNESSEE, and TEXAS manufacturers polled strongly favored all three suggestions.

The PENNSYLVANIA voters were nearly unanimously in favor of the suggested corn and protein raises and 82 per cent had no objection to the removal of all agricultural ceilings.

The MASSACHUSETTS manufacturers who expressed an opinion were nearly unanimously in favor of all three proposals.

GEORGIA nearly unanimously approved the raises in corn and protein ceilings, favoring the removal of all agricultural ceilings by but a slight majority.

Control not Suited to Wheat

We do not like control. It is not suitable for wheat and, if persisted in, must lead from one crisis to another. Most countries of the world are either exporters or importers of wheat, and the surpluses and requirements of every one vary with the size of the home crops and the relative cheapness or abundance of other grains. The picture is constantly changing and can only be kept in focus by a changing price level. Fixed prices and artificial consumption devices can only distort it.

Prices once fixed on a basis "fair" to producers and consumers (a vague formula beloved by the planners) cannot so easily be altered, even tho the position cries aloud for alteration. Measures set in motion to stimulate consumption cannot easily be stopped and do, in fact, go on too long. Who is to determine the exact moment they should be stopped?

All the problems that are worrying the world today in connection with the wheat supply are not new problems. They have occurred time and again in the past. Traders always have had to reckon with the possibility of poor crops occurring in several countries in one season or sometimes in several seasons in succession. They have always had to move wheat *in advance* of buyers' requirements and "futures" trading was evolved so that they could do this more effectively and without running undue market risks. No better machinery for linking the many complicated factors of an actual and future position, or for setting wheat in motion in anticipation of buyers' needs, has ever been discovered than the pre-war organization of the wheat market, with its inter-related sections of spot, c.i.f. and futures.

In view of the world position of wheat today, its scarcities, uneven prices, wasteful distribution and political complications, we invite all

exporting and importing countries to study the organization of the pre-war wheat market, with a view to utilizing and adapting it to the solution of present day problems. There would be no question then whether a price was fair or unfair, since it would be related once again to supply and demand. Prices would rise or fall (and so encourage or discourage production and consumption) in accordance with the present and future supply position.—*Corn Trade News*.

80 Per Cent Order a Cruel Hoax

This 80 per cent extraction order is a cruel, monstrous hoax. It is making the people of America believe they are contributing substantially to the relief of starving people when in reality it is doing no such thing.

Clinton Anderson, the secretary of agriculture, is requiring the American people to eat part of the bran in the wheat which should be going to livestock. At the same time, he is paying the farmers in the corn belt a cash bonus out of taxpayers' money to feed corn to excess and that is forcing farmers in other regions to feed wheat to excess.

And that is continuing to this moment!

Furthermore, there is good reason to believe that this 80 per cent extraction order will actually result in the loss—not in the saving—of wheat.

It has been said that the real reason for the 80 per cent extraction order was to shock the people of the United States into a realization of the critical situation abroad. That may well be for it is a typical reaction of our Washington control agencies. They think the people must be whipped into line.—*Fargo Forum*.

Toledo's Chief Inspector Retires

Homer J. Brundage, associated with the Toledo Board of Trade in its inspection department for 32 years, will retire May 1 and move soon thereafter to Phoenix, Ariz.

From 1923 to 1942 Mr. Brundage was chief grain inspector at the Board of Trade and during the last four years has served in an advisory capacity.

Mr. Brundage is credited with a large contribution to the outstanding record of the inspection department in establishing grades on millions of bushels of various grains and soybeans during the years of his service.

Grain friends of Mr. Brundage will give a farewell dinner next Tuesday evening in the Hillcrest.



H. J. Brundage, Toledo, O., Retiring Chief
Grain Inspector

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Wheat on the Will White farm, 75 miles west of here, is beginning to head as of April 16.—G. M. H.

Doniphan, Neb., Apr. 22.—Wheat crop is looking very good. Oats and barley need rain badly.—Frank H. Alton, mgr., Doniphan Grain & Elev. Co.

Dodge City, Kan.—Altho cattle and sheep have been pastured on the wheat in Ford County, many farmers say that the growth is still too heavy for this time of year.—G. M. H.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 27.—Wheat growth, while not rank, is favorable, and color is holding up well, for the most part. The early seeded oats look fairly good, stands are nothing extra on some of the later seedings; due to lack of moisture in some sections the oats are not stooling out as they should.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Boonville, Ind.—Growing wheat in Warrick County and adjoining counties is looking unusually good for this season of the year and indications point to a bumper yield. The crop has come thru the winter in good shape. Many of the farmers in this section have finished their plowing for corn planting and an average acreage will be planted.—W. B. C.

Spokane, Wash.—Crop prospects in the Spokane and Inland Empire agricultural area have seldom appeared better at this season of the year. There had been plenty of moisture and both winter and spring wheat showing good growth. Reports show that 95 per cent of the wheat crop is winter wheat sowed late last fall which suffered little winter-kill.—F.K.H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The green bug is reported active in Reno County in alfalfa fields, but most fields are too far advanced for much damage to be suffered. Farm Agent Don Ingle has been notified that some farmers are cutting alfalfa to ward off green bug damage. The alfalfa stand, considerably ahead of normal years, may have its first general cutting in this area about May 1.—G. M. H.

Winchester, Ind., Apr. 19.—Sowing is entirely over and I think there is a full average oat crop sown and it went into the ground in wonderful shape. Never saw farm land break up any better. Believe there will be a larger corn crop put out than there was last year. They did get some winter ploughing done, but they have been ploughing right along and it is breaking up like an ash heap.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Hugoton, Kan.—Great flocks of sheep are being removed from the wheat areas here because the wheat is now jointing. The wheat is two weeks ahead of schedule and nearly all of it is a foot high. "A freeze now would cause damage, but if it escapes a freeze the wheat will be ready for an early harvest," reported F. F. Rapp, wheat grower near Moscow, Kan. A new record of production is expected in Stevens County.—G. M. H.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 23.—Winter wheat conditions continue fairly good to very good with some in the northeast-central excellent; progress was mostly good. In the extreme south some wheat has attained a growth of 18 to 20 inches, but mostly over the state height is 8 to 14 inches. Several correspondents comment on how promising the crop is in their areas. Oats are mostly up, largely good, and the earlier 2 to 6 ins. high.—E. W. Holcomb, Meteorologist.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 20 — Favorable weather for seeding operations has been general over the Northwest during the past week. At present writing, the sowing of all grains in Minnesota, the two Dakotas, and Iowa is far advanced. The early planting schedule will probably be of advantage to flaxseed in important growing areas of Minnesota. However, in North Dakota farmers are in the habit of putting in their wheat acreage first and giving second place to flax. It is possible that for this reason less flax will be planted in that state than was at first expected.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

Pratt, Kan.—Arthur Gardner, farmer who lives on the Pratt-Stafford County line, recently brought in a sample of his Haberley wheat from a field of 80 acres, that has a good start heading out. Wheat in this locality is way ahead of the usual time.—G. M. H.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 18.—In the southern part of the plains, centering around the Texas-Oklahoma panhandle district, crops have progressed to the point where plant requirements are heavy, and moisture in spots is now urgently needed. It is to be hoped that conditions will continue to favor a large production. Rainfall, however, will grow in importance as the season unfolds, and the situation will bear close watching.—Cargill, Inc., T. J. Totushek, Editor.

Dodge City, Kan., Apr. 24.—I dislike to be listed among the crop killers; however, the crop outlook at this time is not like that when I was out here some three weeks ago. The rains of a week ago did wonders; the top soil is becoming awfully dry, especially on the continuous farming fields and with the last few days with temperatures in the mid 80's the fields are becoming quite spotted. The summer fallow continues to show up well. Yes, the crop is fully a week or ten days advanced of that of former years.—F. S. Rexford.

Lafayette, Ind.—Out of the 290 square miles already "reworked" during the past year, 163 square miles will be declared permanently free of barberry, the bush which spreads the destructive wheat stem rust. More than 400,000 barberries have been killed on 6,896 properties in 91 of Indiana's 92 counties since the eradication program was started in 1918. During that time stem rust losses in the state have been reduced from 3,661,000 bushels for the period 1916-1925 to only 1,460,000 for the period 1926-1935.—Purdue News Service.

Topeka, Kan., Apr. 24.—The average depth to which soil moisture extends in wheat fields this spring in the western two-thirds of Kansas is 44.8 in., or approximately 1 in. less than last fall, and 1.8 in. less than in April last year, according to results of the April 13-19 field tests released today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The survey showed that soil moisture extends to less depth than in April last year in all districts of the western two-thirds of the State.—H. C. Collins, Agric. Statistician in Charge.

Anamosa, Ia., Apr. 27.—Field conditions here in Iowa are very favorable throughout the entire area. April has averaged warmer than normal and with very little rain, farm work has advanced at least two weeks ahead of normal. Some seed corn has been planted in the southwest part of the state which is unusual for this time of the year. Preparation of fields for planting of all row crops is far advanced, so that farmers will be able to plant an increased acreage of corn which they are expected to do. From the central part of the state north, considerable seed corn is of lower than usual germination. Farmers are still shopping around trying to find the best they can get ahead of in this area. There will be enough seed to plant the acreage but some low germinating seed, some as low as 75 per cent has been sent out to dealers. Most of this, however, has not yet been taken up by farmers and some may need to do so in order to get adapted varieties.—Paul N. Smith, Reid National Corn Co.

Moscow, Ida., Apr. 13.—Latah County dry pea pool, smooth varieties, has been increased for 1946, according to M. J. Daught of Boise, AAA chairman. At the same time Daught notified the county office that Federal support for dry peas this season would remain the same as last year, \$4.50 per 100 lb. weight, F.O.B. cars, country shipping points. National goals for dry edible peas have been increased 25 percent or brought up to '45 goals, to help relieve a critical food shortage in Europe. The county's goal now for dry smooth peas at 65,080 acres, 38.1 per cent above the previous goal set some months ago, of 47,000 acres. W. C. Jones, AAA sec'y, said he doubted that county farmers would reach the new goal, as heavy pea production in recent years has deflected normal rotation programs, to which farmers were anxious to return to build up their soil and control weed infestation, which peas encouraged. The support price, based upon a ceiling of \$1 per 100 lbs. by processors for cleaning, means a minimum to \$3.50 to growers. Last year, however, many sales and contracts were made above the support figure. More than 80 per cent of the nation's dry peas are raised in the Palouse empire.—F.K.H.

Spokane, Wash.—In a recent trip thru most of the wheat-growing sections of the Inland Empire, Willard N. Crawford, field sec'y of the Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, reports that the crop of winter wheat has the finest prospects in several years. The moisture, tho not unusually heavy during the season, has been well distributed, resulting in soil moisture reserves the highest in many years. In the southern part of the area spring wheat is up and looking good. Other spring seeding is about to get under way. Mr. Crawford also reports that wheat growers in the northern Big Bend are having trouble with two recently introduced diseases—"dwarf bunt" (frequently called "sucker smut") and "snow mold"—which the growers are having little success in eradicating. Larry Smith, Manager of the Waterville Union Grain Co., and County Agent Jim Gough are taking an active part in the studies and activities to control these diseases and are at present planning to import a variety of Montana wheat that is expected to provide resistance to further infection.

Kansas Wheat Prospects Declining

Kansas City, Mo., Apr. 25.—After having made a trip over the north half of Kansas in late March and having a check over the same territory the middle of April, we are not as optimistic as the April first government report. Our careful survey of ten to twelve counties in the northwest quarter of the state shows a condition that could become alarming shortly if good substantial moisture is not received in the next week to ten days. This section has been lacking in subsoil moisture since last fall, and while it did receive good rains in March it did not replenish subsoil reserve, and during April only light precipitation has occurred. Almost continuous windy weather has prevailed so that this moisture has become pretty well exhausted as the winds, coupled with the warm growing weather, saps the moisture quickly. Our reports from this area indicate considerable alarm with indications of large brown spots appearing in the fields and a very dry topsoil condition. This is a critical period since the plant has obtained an exceptionally good growth due to such an early spring and can go back fast if good moisture is not supplied quickly now and often thereafter until harvest.

The balance of the state continues to show very good promise as our card reports from the southwest and central sections show good development and sufficient moisture for the present; however, since the plant is unusually hardy over these areas, additional moisture will be needed shortly if the present condition is to be maintained. At this date it would appear that the entire state outlook is for a harvest somewhat ahead of normal, although, of course, conditions from now on will determine that. It is a peculiar thing about nature that harvest dates really, over a period of years, vary but a few days or a week.

We have no intentions of being alarming about the Kansas Crop; however, we doubt about 2½ or 3½ million acres having more than an even chance of producing more than a ten-year average yield, and although the balance of the state looks very promising, we cannot see the picture of Kansas raising her second largest crop on record.—H. L. Robinson.

Grain Trade School at Kansas City

Beginning Feb. 21 and continuing until May 21 the Kansas City Board of Trade is conducting a semi-weekly school with lectures on the history, current regulations and mechanics of the grain trade.

The sessions begin at 4 o'clock Tuesdays and Thursdays on the trading floor of the Board of Trade. About 200 employees of Board of Trade firms have been enrolled for the course.

Experts handle the various topics. W. R. Scott, sec'y of the Board of Trade, spoke on "Transportation of Grain." Richard F. Uhlemann, vice pres. of the Uhlemann Grain Co., of Chicago and Kansas City, spoke on "Price—World Price and Scope." J. P. Parks was the first speaker, tracing the origin and growth of grain marketing as now conducted on Boards of Trade.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Topeka, Kan.—Kansas flour mills are facing shutdowns because of the shortage of wheat, Governor Schoeppel announced Apr. 21, and he planned to make a state-wide survey to see what could be done.—P. J. P.

Rockport, Ind.—Mill and grain men report that corn deliveries have slumped some during the past month. Wheat deliveries also are not up to the average. It is not believed, however, that a large amount of grain is in the hands of the Spencer County farmers.—W. B. C.

New Orleans, La.—Clearance of vessels carrying grain loaded at New Orleans during March, 1946, as compared to the same month a year ago, shown in parentheses, in bushels, totaled: Wheat, 3,189,912 (656,568); corn, 41,932 (41,857); oats, 221,785 (36,046); rye, 31,126; soybeans, 257,650 (112,001).—New Orleans Board of Trade, Ltd.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Car receipts for flax week ending Apr. 13, were 53 cars at Minneapolis as compared with 33 cars a year ago. In Duluth, 9 cars arrived compared with one last year. During March 1946 908,000 gross bushels of domestic flax were unloaded in the United States. About 830,000 bus. were Northwestern flax.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

Galveston, Tex.—Five ships, completely fitted to load grain, are waiting here because there is not sufficient grain at the port for them to load and there is as yet no indication as to when they will be able to obtain the grain. It is generally known that elevators are practically empty. Arrivals of grain here during April have averaged about 25 to 30 carloads a day. During the month, seven ships have cleared with full grain cargoes.—E. W. F.

Pendleton, Ore.—Wheat in storage in Umatilla County is below average for the period, and little of what is on hand is available for sale. Traders estimated 650,000 bus. stored in elevators over the county with 90 per cent of the total sold and awaiting shipment. Farm storage estimates were about 35,000 bus. and of this amount 32,850 bus. will remain in farmers' hands until the time for Government redemption under the Farm Loan program, unless individuals decide to sell before Apr. 30 deadline.—F. K. H.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Receipts and shipments of grain in March compared to March, 1945, expressed in bushels, with preceding year shown in parentheses, are: Receipts, wheat, 553,860 (479,650); corn, 253,440 (1,573,440); oats, 740,040 (344,560); rye, 3,460; barley, 45,600 (100,700); kafir and milo, 24,920 (315,060); soybeans, 87,500 (35,000); shipments, wheat, 796,400 (490,510); corn, 302,720 (975,040); oats, 80,240 (2,360); rye, 1,730; barley, 17,100 (26,600); kafir and milo, 3,560 (218,940); soybeans, 14,000 (40,250).—N. K. Thomas, sec'y, St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

Pratt, Kan.—Guy Sittom, manager of the Pratt Equity, recently reported that he had only 10,000 bus. of wheat on hand in comparison to his usual stock of about 30,000 bus. In January he purchased 100,000 bus. of wheat. This proves that farmers' bins are empty. Rock Island officials report that the elevators along their right of way thru Western Kansas are drained of wheat and none of them are buying much grain at this time. Along the Santa Fe branch from Dodge City to the Southwest it is estimated that not more than 5 per cent of last year's crop is still in the hands of farmers.—G. M. H.

Ottawa, Ont., Apr. 18.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended Apr. 11, in bushels: Wheat, except durum, 2,052,263; durum wheat, 44,265; oats, 888,607; barley, 304,564; rye, 9,471; flaxseed, 6,669; since Aug. 1, 1945, as compared to like period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, except durum, 194,229,920 (273,135,465); durum wheat, 3,309,804 (6,258,249); oats, 80,603; 999 (92,354,599); barley, 57,530,684 (68,352,589); rye, 2,717,177 (3,547,259); flaxseed, 4,649,061 (6,735,935).—Herbert Marshall, B.A., Dominion Statistician.

Spokane, Wash.—In a crop report showing wheat stocks on farms as of April 1, 1946, the U. S. Dept. of Agr. released the following figures on Apr. 10: Washington, 4,109,000; Oregon, 2,298,000; Idaho, 4,297,000.—Don M. Gemberling, sec'y, Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Seattle, Wash., Apr. 12.—Drained by heavy relief shipments, Washington's wheat supply is 6,500,000 to 8,000,000 bus. below the absolute minimum required to meet the state's needs for the balance of the current season. These figures have just been released by Fred J. Martin, State Director of Agriculture, on completion of an inventory conducted in more than 600 elevators and feed supply houses. The inventory showed a total of only 6,268,000 bus. stored in warehouses, etc., plus 4,109,000 bus. being held by farmers. Of the total, approximately 3,000,000 bus. are already marked for Federal shipment. One could scrape the bottom of the barrel and it would be difficult to find 7,000,000 bus. from interior and farm stocks. The rate of disappearance is the heaviest in a decade.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore., April 12.—A spot check of storage facilities in major wheat producing areas of Pacific Northwest confirmed that grain stocks are far below normal, and warehouses may be scraped to the floor long before the new crop is harvested. The survey reveals that stocks in mills and warehouses to be 50 to 90 per cent below those of the same date in 1945. For example, Pendleton warehouse men estimated 650,000 bus. in their elevators as against 1,500,000 bus. at the same time last year. Of stocks on hand 90 per cent was sold and moving out. Farmers in their elevators are now holding an estimated 35,000 bus. There were only 150,000 bus. remaining unsold in Walla Walla County, Wash., of the '45 crop of 5,600,000 bus. Still in warehouses in the country was 315,000 bus. when the survey was completed. Warehousemen estimated more than half of this to be gone, and the remainder was moving out.—F. K. H.

Duluth, Minn.—The steamer Sir William Fairbairn arrived in the Duluth harbor Apr. 10 from a lower lake port to open interlake navigation for the 1946 season. Discharging a cargo of salt the boat moved over to the Occidental elevator, where 149,500 bus. of wheat and 56,320 bus. of barley went aboard for delivery at Buffalo. Next in line to take on wheat was the William Donnelly, going to elevator A of General Mills for a cargo of 188,500 bus. In the same week-end there arrived here a cargo of Canadian screenings for reshipment by rail to various points in this country. Under the Board of Trade rules opening of navigation is fixed as after arrival of the first boat from Lake Erie, with cargo, trip and hull insurance in effect. This insurance did not become effective until Apr. 15, and the opening of navigation was set at 12:01 a.m., Apr. 15. Local grain stocks are far below what they usually are with the opening of navigation. Total holdings reported as of Apr. 18, 13,019,000 bus., including wheat 7,194,000 bus. Compared last year same time there was 7,153,000 bus. wheat and a total of 20,029,000 bus. of all grains.—F. G. C.

Heavy Wheat Receipts in Pacific Northwest

Spokane, Wash.: Through the Spokane terminal since the start of the harvest last July, there have rolled 15,293 carloads of wheat, compared with 11,745 in the comparable previous period, a volume unequaled by any other terminal in the Pacific Northwest.

Portland followed Spokane with inspections of 12,222 against 6,072 last year. The wheat movement for Spokane for March was 2,423 carloads, with Portland 2,915 and Pasco, 4,429.

Inspection in Spokane of Montana wheat since July, 1945, totaled 3,126 carloads and for the last month 443.—F. K. H.

CORN for cribbing, to the amount of 1,000 bus. has been dried by Trappist monks and the Melleray Monastery farm near Dubuque, Ia., with a dehydrator using kerosene for fuel. Air heated to 250 degrees is blown thru a pipe into the corn by a fan driven by a belt from a tractor. The air pipe lies on a concrete slab and has an open mesh section on which the corn is dumped.

The Wheat Situation

By July 1, 1946, wheat stocks in the four overseas exporting countries (United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia) may be down to about 400 million bushels, the smallest since 1938, and below the 1935-39 average of 458 million bushels.

The total stated world import requirements of wheat and flour for the year ended June, 1946, are over 1,200 million bushels. In the July-December period requirements were largely met. However, in the January-June period world exports are expected to fall about 50 per cent short of meeting remaining requirements of about 780 million bushels. In addition to wheat and flour supplies it is estimated that there will be available from the major exporting countries over a million tons of coarse grains which can be used for food largely against wheat requirements.

Early prospects are for a better world wheat crop than that of 1945.

Most sections in Europe report satisfactory conditions, particularly in the Mediterranean countries, with early prospects for a crop above 1945, but below pre-war acreages in many countries, because of fertilizer shortage and other difficulties. In France the crop is very promising, and with favorable weather, production may be about adequate for domestic needs. In Spain also, the crop is favorable, with the acreage the largest since 1936. If the present outlook is maintained, it is expected that imports next season will be small. Prospects are also favorable in Italy. Prospects in North Africa are reported as generally favorable, particularly in Morocco and Algeria. A good crop in this area would greatly reduce and probably eliminate the need for imports, which were necessary during the current year because of a poor crop in 1945. The Government in Australia has approved a substantial wheat acreage increase for the crop to be harvested in December, 1946. In Argentina, early soil conditions are favorable for seeding the next crop which will be harvested at the close of the 1946 calendar year. Whether the wheat acreage is increased, however, will depend upon an advance in wheat prices, because at the present time coarse grains are much more attractively priced than is wheat.—U. S. D. A.

Wheat Exports First Quarter 1946

By CLINTON P. ANDERSON, sec'y of agriculture

Latest official estimates show that approximately 2,687,000 long tons of U. S. wheat and flour equivalent were exported from the United States during the first quarter of 1946 against an export goal of 3,000,000 tons. In addition, about 140,000 long tons of Canadian wheat milled in bond in the U. S. were shipped, making total shipments from the U. S. during the quarter of 2,827,000 tons of wheat and flour equivalent.

Total shipments, including both Government and commercial exports and Canadian wheat milled in bond in the U. S., reached 1,046,000 tons in January, 885,000 tons in February, and 896,000 tons in March.

The next 60 to 90 days will be the most critical period in the world food crisis. It will be increasingly difficult to meet the export goal during this period but with the cooperation of processors and handlers, consumers and farmers, the job can be done.

To achieve the export goal of 6,000,000 tons during January-June we should have exported more than 3,000,000 tons during the January-March quarter. To make up the deficit during that period, the shipments during the next three months must total not less than 3,313,000 tons during a time when supplies of wheat are at the lowest level of the crop year.

PARTY prices Mar. 15 were \$1.58 for wheat, \$1.29 for rye, \$1.15 for corn, 71c for oats and \$1.11 for barley, per bushel, as computed by the B. A. E.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Washington News

THE NATIONAL Ass'n of Manufacturers demands that price control be abandoned June 30.

PRIVATE export shipments of flour will be impossible after May 1, when the C.C.C. is given a monopoly.

THE Supreme Court on Mar. 23 ruled against the O.P.A. in tie-in sales; but the O.P.A. claims the decision does not apply generally.

BY A VOTE of 355 to 42 the House Apr. 18 approved the O.P.A. bill drastically restricting its powers, thus continuing it for 9 months after June 30.

AN END of price controls by Oct. 31 and of rent controls by Mar. 31 was called for Apr. 24 by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

WALTER BERGER of Des Moines, Ia., has resigned as chief of the feed management branch of the P.M.A., effective not later than June 1, with a recommendation that his assistant, James Browning, be his successor.

BOWLES is an extremist. He misconceives entirely that inflation is preventable by production. He puts the emphasis on price controls, which can't be effective until production is secured," says Senator Bankhead of Alabama.

"UNFAIR" is the characterization of the government's order to pay a bonus of 30 cents for wheat and corn marketed before May 25, by Chas. Shuman, pres. of the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n. "It penalizes the farmer who has sold his grain," Shuman said.

EFFECTIVE May 1, millers and food manufacturers are limited to 21 days inventory of wheat. After that date no miller or food manufacturer may use wheat unless quantities of wheat or flour equivalent in excess of this amount are offered to the Commodity Credit Corporation for export.

THE DEPARTMENT of Agriculture will buy 50,000,000 bus. of corn from producers, for which they will be paid a bonus of 30 cents a bushel above the market price on the date of delivery for corn sold to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Corn will be purchased thru normal trade channels, with the local elevator acting as purchasing agent for the Commodity Credit Corporation.

"THE WHEAT ORDER," known as the certificate plan, gave recognition to the merits of the free price system by borrowing from this system the advantage obtainable to the producer under free competitive price determination, but the plan has failed so far because the order left authority for determining a subsequent price increase in possession of bureaucracy.—J. O. McClinton told the Senate Agriculture Committee.

THE DEPARTMENT of Agriculture is offering a bonus of 30 cents a bushel on wheat delivered under the certificate plan by May 25. To be eligible for this bonus a producer must select a date for payment between the date of delivery and June 15, 1946. The wheat certificate plan, for normal operation without consideration of the bonus provision, permits immediate delivery of wheat by the producer with the privilege of selecting any date for payment between the date of delivery and March 31, 1947.

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced application of WFO-9, Amendment 7 to the 1946 soybean crop. This, in effect, extends the regulation now in effect to the forthcoming crop. A country shipper may not purchase or accept delivery of soybeans in any quantity "which will cause his inventory to exceed his delivery requirements under existing contracts with processors, soybean products manufacturers, seed dealers, and the Commodity Credit Corporation," plus either 2,000 bus. or the quantity of soybeans purchased during the 30 days immediately preceding.

EXTENSION of the federal 30-cent corn bonus to lower grades to attract some of the poor quality grain off farms and into trade channels was urged by the trade Apr. 24, but there was no confirmation that the government looks with favor upon such a policy.

THE O.P.A. states that "Country Elevator can now only qualify as a retailer on corn on sales less than 1,000 pounds to feeders. Elevators in Eastern Iowa, that have been buying corn on the barge price formula from producer must use their rail or on track price on all their resales over 1,000 pounds. This will prevent using the barge price as their supplier's maximum price to determine their resale price in lots over 1,000 pounds. They will adjust their resale prices according to their base or rail prices."

MILLERS are required to reduce their production of flour for domestic consumption to 75 per cent of the quantity distributed domestically in the corresponding months of 1945, under an amendment to War Food Order 144. In addition to making more wheat available for export, the order is designed to bring about a more equitable distribution of wheat among millers. Wheat milled in excess of that permitted for domestic distribution is to be made available for famine relief shipment. This order was effective April 19, and will cover the period thru June 30, 1946.

NORRIS E. (ED) DODD, nominated by Pres. Truman for undersec'y of agriculture to succeed J. B. Hutson, who resigned to take a position with UNO, was born in Iowa but moved later to the Dakotas and in 1900 to Oregon. He opened the first feed mill in Haines, Ore., among several other local business activities he established, some of which he still runs from Washington, D. C., where he now resides. He has a 2,000 acre ranch at Haines. His first job in the present administration was as county A.A.A. chairman, and later as state chairman. In 1938 he was named assistant director of the western region of the A.A.A. In 1939 he went to Washington when he was named western director of the western region of the A.A.A. and in 1943 he became chief of the A.A.A.—A.G.T.

A Visit to Country Elevators

Grain & Feed Journals—Having had my nose close to the grindstone in the grain and feed business for many years, I took two days recently to call on other elevators and lumber yards close by. I knew the managers of all these plants, but had been unable to call on them for years, altho most of them had called on me. I dropped in on them all unexpectedly, so much so that two of the managers did not know me at first, since I was dressed up, and found things just as they were in the course of every-day business. It was a quiet time for grain movement—as most of the farmers were seeding or discing in oats. Therefore, the business transactions I encountered at these country elevators were on a small scale those particular days.

The first dealer operates a good general store along with his elevator. The proprietor, in the midst of the morning farmer trade, explained that he had not slept much the night before, as he had helped the elevator man load out a car of soggy corn that afternoon. For all that, he was patient, kind, and cheery with his trade, which was mostly swapping eggs for groceries. At the next plant the dealer was cleaning oats by the load for farmers, while the operator also put new ropes in a truck canvas. At the third plant the dealer was outfitting a farmer with his baby chick supplies, and the manager was giving the customer some practical points about starting chicks, from his own wide experience.

The next plant was taking in some corn just picked by a picker-sheller, and its moisture, 13.6 per cent, made me heave a sigh wishing what we took in last fall had not had over twice that amount. This manager was dishing

out grass seed, nails, etc.; for it was a small town and the yard carried the complete line.

The next plant was grinding and mixing feed, hauling coal, delivering fertilizer, and some lumber for repairs.

At the next plant the manager was discussing with a patron the procedure necessary for him to erect a small garage, to be used as a dwelling for a short time. It takes a lot of patience to look up all that, and more to get it done. Still another manager was giving out the latest rules governing his selling corn to a cattle feeder, while he took care of his scales, telephone, and feed customers, too. He had a modern scale and elevator, and a very compact well integrated yard.

To one who might have come from some city office calling in my place, I could have shown many cob-webs, corners piled up with all sorts of materials, dirty floors and so on. But these things were not the really important things to me, after the twenty years I had spent operating similar places. I was seeing a small cross-section of Rural America at work putting in another crop in the midst of still serious handicaps of labor, machinery, and even seed. They were being serviced by men in the grain, feed, and seed trade who had been thru several years of war overwork, serious shortages of many things urgently needed by the farmers, and confusing government regulations. These men were still kind to their trade and anxious to help them. Sitting by their office fires and listening to even small business being transacted, I was reminded again of a pertinent statement I read a few years ago in "The Small Businessman," by W. J. Cameron. I quote "Big Business is just a junction point for small business, going and coming."

The customer who buys five pounds of nails from you today may be in the market for a complete house in a few years, and if you treat him right on the little things he will be more apt to remember you on the big things. The boy who buys a few sacks of protein feed for a club calf today, may be your biggest farm customer tomorrow. Trade goes where it is invited, and stays where it is well treated. Most of these successful managers had grown up in some small community, and they had the necessary feel to make a go of it with their business there. I returned home with renewed faith in human nature, and an abiding respect for the managers of the country elevators.—Luman W. Colton, De Kalb County, Ill.

HEARINGS on the alleged manipulation of rye futures prices, begun last year and postponed in February, will soon be resumed by the Commodity Exchange Administration.

MONEY in circulation increased during the week ending Apr. 10, \$43,000,000 to a total of \$27,955,000,000, against \$25,944,000,000 a year ago. The commercial axiom that the more there is of anything the cheaper it is holds true also of money.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 16.—In general, the weather for the past two weeks has been favorable for crop prospects. The week of Apr. 1, snow covered most of southeastern North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota and rain was received in other areas excepting northwest North Dakota and eastern Montana, where moisture continues short. The past week has been cloudy and cool for the most part with some damp weather and showers. Because of the shortage of subsoil moisture, the additional precipitation was welcome at all points except northeastern North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota, where little seeding has been done. Generally speaking, soil moisture improved during the period. Seeding progress ranges from near completion in some South Dakota and Montana areas to just making a start in northern North Dakota. In the most advanced areas, early sown fields are emerging with condition and stands reported good. Winter wheat and rye fields are greening up nicely with no reports of serious winter injury.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., W. P. MacDonald, Manager.

Preventive Motor Maintenance

By A. M. COOPER, industrial sales department, and W. W. McCULLOUGH, manufacturing and repair department, of Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

Electrical equipment in the grain and feed industry must operate under severe conditions of dust and, frequently, vibration. Altho the service required of electrical equipment in the industry may be intermittent, it must be dependable and must be available for the seasonal requirements of the industry.

Maintenance of this electrical equipment under these severe operating conditions presents an operating problem, the solution of which is of the utmost importance to the industry. An adequate and well supervised inspection and maintenance program will go far towards improving operating efficiency and in making existing equipment more dependable and longer lived.

The ideal motor maintenance program aims at prevention of breakdowns rather than their repair. Maintenance involves competent, periodic and systematic inspection. A thoro survey of each motor installation should be made and a systematic inspection and maintenance schedule established and enforced.

Records must be kept consistently on the schedule selected. Several excellent record systems have been developed and reduced to printed form, so that it is not necessary to go to the trouble and expense of devising individual systems.

Prevention of breakdowns may be helped by a thoro analysis of the equipment involved. For example, if the difficulty is the frequent tripping of overload relays, it may be the installation of a different type of relay with thermoguards on the motor which will enable the motor to carry the loads without an injurious temperature rise.

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULES SHOULD INCLUDE SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION

It is impossible to give any hard and fast rules for frequency of inspection. The following suggestions are based on average conditions found in grain and feed mills.

Once a week check oil level in the bearings and see that the oil rings are moving freely. Check the temperature of the motor bearings and primary iron with the hand. Sniff the warm air coming from open motors. The fumes emanating from overheated insulation are unmistakable.

Once a month check the brush holders, brushes and shunts. Blow out the motor with compressed air.

Once a year check air gap with feeler gauge.

Check insulation resistance with megger. Check line voltage with voltmeter, and load with ammeter. Clean out and replace grease in ball and roller bearings. Check renewal parts stock in light of the past year's experience.

Every two years dismantle the motor. See that all windings are tight. Replace loose wedges and loose bands before dipping in varnish and baking. Inspect commutators and commutator connections. Sleeve bearings require no flushing. At intervals of about two years in average service, or during general overhaul periods, remove the bracket and wash out the bearing housing. Use hot kerosene oil and compressed air if available.

GOOD GENERAL MAINTENANCE PRACTICES ARE:

Keep motor off the line when not needed. This saves unnecessary wear of brushes, commutator and bearings, saves lubrication.

Do not leave field circuit excited unless motor has been especially designed for this type of duty. When field must be excited, caution maintenance men to be sure field circuit is opened before working on the motor. Check temperature of shunt fields with thermometer to see that temperature does not exceed 90 C.

Keep motor clear of metal dust or cuttings that can be drawn into windings and pole pieces. Magnetic attraction will draw metal parts into the air gap and damage windings.

In reassembling motor be sure to retain proper air gaps in motor by checking bore of pole faces before dismantling. Reassemble, replacing poles and liners in original position.

Note wearing parts and parts frequently replaced to determine anticipated repairs. Carry in proper store room stock of replacement parts. Make survey of standard repair parts to avoid duplication of parts carried.

O.P.A. Edict Resisted in Court

A suit to declare void the government regulation increasing the margin on trades in cotton futures was filed Apr. 22 in the U. S. district court at Washington, D. C., by J. E. McDonald, Texas state commissioner of agriculture; H. M. Dunscomb, of Memphis; Edward J. Wade of New York, and several cotton planters.

The O.P.A. made the order, approved Apr. 3 by the Secretary of Agriculture, setting the minimum initial margin requirement at \$10 a bale; and the cotton exchanges have increased their margin requirements in conformity with the order and they are now up to about \$50 a bale. Plaintiffs allege the increased margin is harmful to cotton planters by restricting trade.

Distillers Grain Inventories Limited

Limits on distillers' inventories of grain to a seven and one-half days' supply based upon daily mashing capacity have been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in an amendment of War Food Order No. 141, effective April 15.

The amendment also provides that any distiller whose inventory totals more than seven and one-half days' supply shall use no grain or grain products in the manufacture of beverage alcohol or distilled spirits.

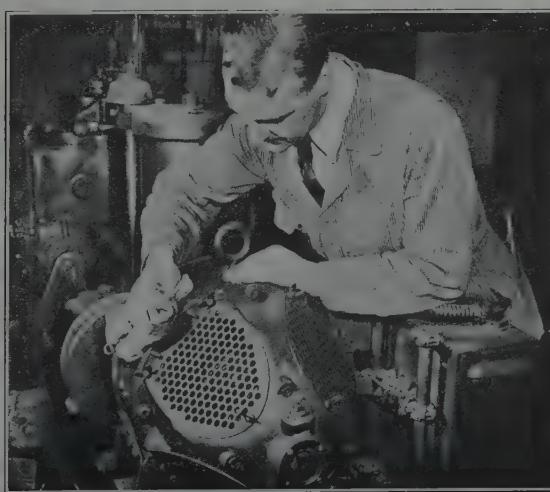
On Feb. 11, the Department announced that beverage distillers would be limited in the use of grain to five days' mashing capacity during each month, March through June, and that no wheat or wheat products, no corn grading No. 1, 2, or 3, and only limited quantities of rye, could be used during this period. The new action adds limitations on inventories to the previously established restrictions on use, and is a further measure taken by the Department to increase market supplies of grains.

The limitation on inventories is that "no distiller shall accept delivery of grain if, either prior to or after acceptance of such delivery, his total inventory of grain, plus all quantities bought to arrive, or with respect to which he has a contract to purchase, exceeds a seven and one-half days' supply based upon daily mashing capacity."

The amendment also requires distillers to furnish suppliers of grain a certificate of compliance with the order showing the name of the supplier, the quantity and kind of grain to be delivered, and the approximate date of delivery. No distiller may accept delivery of grain from any person and no person may deliver grain to a distiller unless the distiller executes and furnishes this certificate to his supplier.

An additional requirement is that all distillers, on or before April 22, 1946, mail a report to the Department of Agriculture showing the following as of April 15, 1946: (1) Grain on hand on the premises, (2) grain stored at other places, (3) grain under contract to purchase, (4) grain in transit, and (5) futures contracts for grain by months.

INDIANOLA, IA.—For 11 months corn growers have been selling ear corn in this country two cents under shelled corn, uninformed that the O.P.A. ceiling was the same on ear as on shelled corn.



Wiping Down With a Dry Cloth Will Prevent Dust and Dirt From Getting Into the Windings. Waste Should Not Be Used, as the Lint Will Adhere to the Insulation and Collect Dust, Moisture and Oil.



Using Suction Hose to Remove Surface Dust and Dirt in Unusually Dusty Location. If Air Line Is Used Pressure Should Not Exceed 50 Lbs., as Otherwise It May Loosen Binding Tape and Blow Dirt Under It. Be Sure Air Is Free of Moisture.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Enid Convention of Oklahoma Cooperatives

By E. W. F.

Enid, Okla.—A. W. Erickson, Minneapolis crop statistician, predicted a bumper crop for 1946 for Oklahoma before more than 400 members assembled in Enid April 12-13 for the 30th annual convention of the Farmers Cooperative Grain Dealers Assn. Erickson stressed the importance of wheat as a food and pointed out the responsibility both of farmers and grain dealers in properly caring for the wheat this year. He said there has been some greenbug damage in the southern and central parts of the state but made a prediction of 70 million bushels in spite of the damage.

His forecasts in former years have been accurate and for that reason his prediction was of great interest to the grainmen.

P. E. BOWERS, Kansas City, spoke in the absence of W. B. Lathrop, regional director, Commodity Credit Corporation, Kansas City.

Bowers' talk on "War Food Order No. 144" explained in detail the provisions of the law which controls the movement of wheat.

JOHN DAVIS, executive secretary, National Council of Farmers' Cooperatives, Washington, D. C., spoke on the important part farmers' cooperatives are playing in agricultural production.

He said that the cooperatives have resulted in a marked increase in efficiency in agricultural production and compared the cooperative with the organization in the automobile industry.

He said that during the past 100 years the farm population in the United States had dropped from 80 per cent to 20 per cent but that about 10 per cent of the population is responsible for feeding the remainder of the nation. Davis said the future of the cooperatives depends entirely on what the farmers do in cooperation toward efficient marketing and purchasing.

HAROLD HEDGES, chief, cooperative research and service division, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, spoke on "Dangers Ahead." He pointed out that several economic factors must be faced in the next few years as the result of the business cycles. Hedges explained that the present trend of prices is upward but that at some point there must be a downward trend, and warned that "now is the time to get ready for more difficult times ahead."

He pointed out that during the war there

existed a "selling market" under which producers could ask any price within the O.P.A. ceiling but that in the future conditions will switch to a "buyers' market" and that under such circumstances the "most efficient organization will survive."

He pointed to the danger of "over-expansion" of facilities in which a large portion of assets are in the form of accounts receivable.

Hedges also called for a better public understanding of cooperatives and that the public does not now understand a cooperative as a free enterprise.

G. C. HOLLIS of Hinton was elected president.

Hollis replaces Paul E. Peller, Elk City, who retired as president of the association following 25 years' service in that capacity.

B. F. Cline of Medford and Frank F. Pribyl of Bison were re-elected as members of the board of directors and Sid Barnes of Hobart was elected to the board.

Frank F. Pribyl of Bison was named vice-president and Roy Bender was re-elected as secretary-treasurer.

Flaxseed Production Increases

Latest estimates place the total world flaxseed production in 1945 at 136.2 million bushels, an increase of 19 percent over the 1944 revised estimate, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The 1945 total output was small in relation to the harvests of the early 1940's but compared favorably with the 1935-39 average.

Prospects are uncertain for world production of flaxseed in 1946. World demand for linseed oil is expected to encourage larger acreage in South America. Canadian and United States goals call for acreage increases of 18 and 6 percent respectively. Reports indicate these goals may not be met, but it is possible that with favorable weather the flaxseed output in the two countries in 1946 may approximate the 1945 production.

The flaxseed crop in the United States in 1945 has been placed at 36.7 million bushels, second largest on record, according to latest estimate, but it is insufficient to meet domestic needs.

Canadian flaxseed production in 1945, amounting to 7.6 million bushels, was the smallest in several years, and incomplete information indicates that the European output was the smallest in a decade. India's 1945 flaxseed harvest of 11.6 million bushels, was larger than the previous year, but 14 percent below 1935-39 average.

Argentina's 1945 flaxseed output is officially estimated at 39.5 million bushels, which is much below average, while Uruguay's 1945 crop is estimated at 4.7 million bushels, the second largest on record. Uruguay's exportable surplus of flaxseed from the 1944 and 1945 crops will be purchased by Commodity Credit Corporation for distribution according to Combined Food Board Allocation.

Veteran Exchange Secretary Retires

Harry A. Plumb retired Apr. 1 from the office of sec'y-treas. of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange after 53 years of service.

Born in 1867 at Waterbury, Conn., Harry was taken by his father, a doctor, to Trading Post, Kan., and at the age of 15 to Chicago where he attended high school and business college.

While employed by Armour & Co. at the age of 26 he applied for the position of assistant in the office of the secretary of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. When Sec'y Wm. J. Langson died in 1909 Mr. Plumb became sec'y. His successor is James G. O'Brien, who has been with the Exchange for 45 years.

Rules for Country Shipper Buying Corn for C.C.C.

Corn on which the farmer receives the 30 cents per bushel bonus will be handled thru regular trade channels and the established merchandising mark-ups will apply. Following are the regulations:

Upon delivery of the corn to the country shipper, an emergency CCC corn purchase form 2, contract of sale, shall be executed in quadruplicate jointly by country shipper and producer, and shall be numbered consecutively by the country shipper beginning with No. 1 for the first contract executed, No. 2 for the second, etc. The second copy of form No. 2, contract of sale, shall be retained by the shipper; the original and first and third copies of form No. 2 shall be delivered by the shipper to the county committee.

The county committee shall issue a draft in favor of the producer recording the number of the draft on the original and first and third copies of form No. 2. Each original form No. 2 shall be mailed daily to the director, grain branch, Production and Marketing Administration, 208 S. La Salle Street, Chicago 4. The first copy, together with a copy of the draft, shall also be forwarded to the director via the state office.

The third copy shall be retained by the county committee.

As a carload or carloads of corn accumulate in the elevator, the country shipper shall immediately request his terminal representative in the nearest appropriate primary terminal market to sell to CCC, through a merchandiser, a quantity of corn equal to the quantity of corn delivered by the producer or producers. In this instance, the country shipper shall offer to purchase from Commodity the corn stored in his elevator covered by the contract or contracts of sale and shall forward his copy or copies of the contract, together with his check payable to Commodity, to his terminal representative. The check shall be in an amount equal to the producer's delivered ceiling price for the corn covered by the contract or contracts of sale.

The country shipper purchasing corn under the conditions set forth above shall look to his terminal representative and not to Commodity for shipping instructions. Title to all corn delivered to the country shipper for the account of Commodity shall remain in Commodity until the director of the Chicago grain branch office has accepted payment for the corn. Under no circumstances shall corn so purchased be shipped prior to such acceptance.

Seeking New Uses for Kansas Products

Manhattan, Kans.—A total of \$50,000 for use in conducting industrial research at Kansas State College was received recently from the Kansas Industrial Development Commission, according to President Milton S. Eisenhower. The money will be distributed into the following various projects: \$25,000 will be used in furthering the dehydration research on various vegetables, chief among them potatoes, and also on alfalfa. Several phases of dehydration are included in the project. Among them are the building of dehydration equipment and the study of the effect of various methods of dehydrating alfalfa on the retention of its carotene content. Twenty thousand dollars was granted for sorghum grain investigations. These include those on starch, wax and oil.

A commercial plant in Keokuk, Iowa, is making starch from sorghum developed by the college. The nutritive value of wheat will be studied as the result of a \$5,000 grant. In this research Kansas State College scientists will attempt to find the differentiation between the nutritive value of wheat grown in the eastern and western parts of the state.—G.M.H.

OPA is restricting production by keeping prices of many products depressed below the prices which present costs make necessary. OPA is depriving the country of a long list of necessities. The brass industry, building materials, and many, many such products are examples where the price incentive has been changed to a price penalty for production.—Kenneth B. Walton, gen. mgr. Kents Restaurant & Baking Co., Atlantic City, N. J.



H. A. Plumb, Retiring Sec'y of Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Mammoth Springs, Ark.—The Mammoth Springs Milling Co. is rebuilding its mill that burned last Christmas Eve.

Pickens, Ark.—The local grist mill was destroyed by fire April 10 and the water pump and pump station also were included in the loss.—P. J. P.

Lake Village, Ark.—The Chamber of Commerce is considering establishing a dehydrating plant or an alfalfa mill here. The estimated cost was placed at \$60,000.—P. J. P.

Conway, Ark.—Stallings Bros. are setting up machinery for a feed mill in Morriston, Ark. The mill will manufacture "Big Four" brand poultry, hog, dairy and horse and mule feeds. The new industry is owned by Joe and Alan Stallings.—J. H. G.

Knobel, Ark.—Lester Pugsley and C. L. Gravatt have sold their interest in the Knobel Milling Co., formerly Scott's Mill, to Arvil Watson and Lora Wilkerson. The milling company was sold to Pugsley and Gravatt in August, 1945, and Watson bought an interest in the business last January.—P. J. P.

CALIFORNIA

Stockton, Cal.—Chas. Valpey has purchased the Peerless Milling Co. from R. C. Jeannelle, the purchase including the branch stores at Turlock, Modesto and Manteca, Cal. Mr. Valpey formerly was manager of the Peerless Milling Co. Mr. Jeannelle had been in the feed business here for 25 years.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—Spontaneous combustion caused a fire that swept thru the Federal Grain, Ltd., elevator in northeast Winnipeg on April 5, destroying an estimated \$500,000 worth of seed grain.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Reliance Grain Co., Ltd., and its Canadian subsidiaries report a net profit of \$244,299 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1945, after provision for depreciation and taxes. Included in the expenses and paid to the company's farmer customers was a patronage dividend of \$500,000.

Winnipeg, Man.—C. Gordon Smith of the Reliance Grain Co. here has been appointed a member of the Advisory Com'ite of the Canadian Wheat Board. He succeeds Rupert C. Reece, who has left for England to take up his new duties with Earle, Stoddart & Clayton in London. Mr. Smith is former assistant chief commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board.

Toronto, Ont.—The new plant of Victory Mills, Ltd., was officially opened recently. This concern is a subsidiary of Canadian Breweries, Ltd., and is designed to provide a Canadian source of edible fats and numerous by-products of soybeans. The company has been in limited production for several months. T. L. Kennedy, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, officiated at the recent dedicatorial ceremonies which marked completion of the building plans.

COLORADO

Loveland, Colo.—David Willey of Hygiene, Colo., has purchased the Albert Anderson store and will take possession the latter part of April. Mr. Willey has had experience in the operation of a feed mill and plans to make changes and additions to better serve his trade.

Fort Lyons, Colo.—A large warehouse of the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co. and 200 tons of alfalfa meal were destroyed by fire here April 18.—P. J. P.

Deertrail, Colo.—There is no longer a Farmers Union Elevator here, both local elevators now being owned and operated by Milburn, Inc.—Otto Winter, mgr.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—The Rocky Mountain Bean Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting at the Antlers Hotel on June 8. Dealers from all the Rocky Mountain bean producing states will be in attendance as well as representatives of the associate memberships. Attendance is limited to the membership.

Fort Morgan, Colo.—Lucien M. Harris, 55, general manager and treasurer of Fort Morgan Mills, Inc., and assistant vice-pres. of the Intermountain Elvtr. Co., died in his sleep at his home here April 11. During his 25 years in the milling and elevator business he traveled extensively and became well known to the trade in Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico.—P. J. P.

ILLINOIS

Decatur, Ill.—Dewein Milling Co. will open a grain brokerage office for merchandising cash grain.

Kruger, Ill.—The East Lincoln Grain Co. is using its new automatic truck scale recently installed.

Vandalia, Ill.—The local elevator and warehouse will be taken down and new structures will be built on the site.

McClusky, Ill.—Clem Groppel, Jr., has been appointed temporary manager of the Jerseyville Grain Co.'s local branch.

Tallula, Ill.—A 10 per cent dividend was declared by the Tallula Farmers Elvtr. Co. at the annual meeting.—P. J. P.

La Grange, Ill.—Geo. Dana Ladd, pres. of the Northern Illinois Cereal Co. and the Illinois Macaroni Co. of Lockport, died recently.

Woodhull, Ill.—The Woodhull Grain Elvtr. Co. has purchased the coal business of Victor Lindquist and will take possession May 1.

Vandalia, Ill.—Clarence Mahon, employee of the Kelley Grain & Feed Co., recently fractured a leg while attempting to load a cultivator at his home.

Esmond, Ill.—S. T. Zeller again is manager of the Farmers Grain Co., a position he held before he became identified with the state revenue department.

Monticello, Ill.—William S. McDavitt, 80, a director of the Monticello Grain Co. for the last 20 years and active in banking and business circles, died April 5.—P. J. P.

Rees (Franklin p. o.), Ill.—The Rees Elvtr. Co. is planning construction of an elevator. A carload of steel to be used in construction work has arrived. Dennis Whalen, manager, stated.

Evansville, Ill.—George N. Sauer, 57, owner of the Sauer Milling Co., died April 5. He had been ill for a long time and had been under medical care at Barnes Hospital in St. Louis.—P. J. P.

Hillsboro, Ill.—The Barnstable-Ware Feed & Supply Co. recently installed a new truck scale at its newly opened wholesale store. Ray Molohon is manager of the store; Roy Hewitt is manager of the firm.

White Heath, Ill.—L. W. Womack is new manager of the local elevator.

Charlotte, Ill.—Wm. F. Sterrenberg, Jr., recently honorably discharged from the air force in which he held a position in the finance department, has succeeded Geo. Gerdes as manager of the Farmers Grain Co.

Villa Grove, Ill.—Lee Nelson has withdrawn his resignation tendered recently to the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and will remain here as manager of the elevator. His many friends will be pleased with his decision to stay.

Jerseyville, Ill.—Arthur Chappell of McClusky is new manager of the Jersey County Grain Co., succeeding Frank Freesmeyer, who resigned. He has been associated with the company for the past nine years and has been manager of its McClusky branch.

Dahlgren, Ill.—Florian Aydt has purchased the interests of his brother, John, in the local flour mill and will operate the plant as the Aydt Mill. Mr. Aydt is installing a sidetrack to the steel grain tank elevator formerly a portion of the Dahlgren Milling Co.—H. H. H.

Washington, Ill.—The Washington Co-op. Farmers Grain Co. plans to build a grinder and office building across the street from the present office and elevator, to cost about \$10,000. In the proposed new plant new corn shelling equipment and new mixing equipment will be installed, George Willhardt, manager, announced.

Wing, Ill.—A. E. Coleman, 52, manager of the Kohler Bros. elevator, was killed instantly Apr. 6 when he was caught between a belt and pulley in the elevator machinery. Mr. Coleman was replacing a belt in the top of the elevator when the accident occurred. B. A. Barnes, who was working on the ground floor, found him.

El Paso, Ill.—The White Grain & Coal Co. has been sold by Cassell C. Kingdon to the Wyoming Grain Co., of Peoria. Mr. Kingdon actively managed the company from 1924 until he went into military service in 1942. Since then the business has been under lease to the new purchaser and Ted Wollenschlager has been resident manager.

Dixon, Ill.—Dixon Mills, Inc., has been organized, to manufacture various types of stock feed. The firm has purchased and taken possession of local property of a former cereal milling company. The stock feed manufactured will be sold to wholesale dealers throughout the country. H. Fred Brunsell, Evansville, is president of the new company; Geo. A. Wassenaar, Madison, Wis., is treas. Beside these officers and organizers of the corporation are M. A. Cass, Jr., Le Mars, Ia., and Carl A. Sorling, Springfield, Ill.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Allied Mills, Inc., operators of a feed manufacturing plant at 1700 Brady Ave., plans to spend more than a million dollars on the establishment of a feed mill at Kingshighway and St. Clair Ave., where the firm recently acquired 30.5 acres at the intersection of Kingshighway and U. S. Highway 50. The Alton & Southern railroad is scheduled to build a spur track to the site. The Alton & Southern main line is 1,150 ft. north of the intersection. A. A. Abraham, manager of the present plant, said the new mill will be of concrete and steel construction, with a capacity of 125,000 whole grain bushels. There will be storage space for 5,000 tons of sacked feed. Construction is slated for this spring, Mr. Abraham stated. The mill will be one of the most modern in the country, he said.

THEN and NOW

"It is wonderful how **preposterously** the affairs of the world "are managed. We assemble parliaments and councils to have "the benefit of their collective wisdom. . . . And if we may "judge by the acts and edicts, all "the world over, for regulating "commerce, an assembly of great "men is the greatest fool upon earth." So said Benjamin Franklin many years ago. He was a statesman—diplomat—and business man. At that time our congress was only in the making—today it's the greatest legislative body in the world. And many of its members have a certain business background — know the rules and ethics of trade, traffic and commerce—and how to apply them—at home and abroad.

LOWELL HOIT & CO.

Villa, Ill.—Thieves broke into the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. the night of Apr. 16 and damaged the safe door so badly in attempting to open it that it was necessary to cut into the door with a torch to get the safe open. The same night the lumber yard safe was hauled away.

Geneseo, Ill.—The partnership of Frank F. Guild and Edward F. Guild, doing business since 1929 as the Guild Grain Co., has been dissolved. The business has been sold to the Guild Grain Co. Incorporators of the new firm are Frank F. Guild, Edw. R. Guild and Geo. D. Furstenau. The business will be carried on as in the past, except that handling of coal was discontinued Apr. 1. Frank F. Guild is pres. of the new corporation; Edw. R. Guild, vice-pres.; John J. Guild, sec'y; Geo. D. Furstenau, treas. and manager. The business originally was purchased by the late John J. Guild Jan. 1, 1907, from A. W. and Wm. Weimer. Edw. has been connected with the business since that time but retired from active participation a few years ago because of ill health. Frank F. Guild became a partner in 1921 and was manager since 1925. John J. Guild, a son of Frank, was employed by the firm two years before entering the navy. Mr. Furstenau has been with the firm 14 years. A feed storage warehouse will be built where the present coal sheds are located as soon as materials are available.

CHICAGO NOTES

Ralph G. Golseth has been named assistant vice-pres. of The Glidden Co. and will maintain his office in Chicago at the soybean processing offices of the company, 5165 West Moffat Street. Mr. Golseth will represent the executive department in Chicago with respect to the operations of the soya products division and The Glidden Co.'s Indianapolis Feed Mill Division affairs which are handled in the Chicago area. Mr. Golseth was formerly vice-pres. of Cargill, Inc., with headquarters at Minneapolis, and entered the Glidden organization several months ago.

Einar Middleton, member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1920, and for several years with the former Rosenbaum Grain Corp., died Apr. 23.

INDIANA

Francisco, Ind.—The Cadick Milling Co. is planning electrification of its local elevator.—H. H. H.

Waterloo, Ind.—Two gear-motors are being installed in the Gratz Grain & Milling Co. elevator to drive the elevator legs.—A. E. L.

Logansport, Ind.—Phillip Busard was elected pres. of the Logansport Elvtr. Co. to succeed the late John H. Miller. He formerly was vice-pres.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Feed Service, Inc., a New York corporation, has been admitted to Indiana, to deal in grains, feed and other farm products.—P. J. P.

Poseyville, Ind.—The Poseyville Grain & Feed Co., operated by N. Reising, has completed its feed room adjoining the elevator and office.—H. H. H.

Sardinia, Ind.—Earl and John McGovern, new owners of the grain elevator, have started extensive improvements and hope to have it in operation soon.

Hemlock, Ind.—The Hemlock Grain Co. will do some remodeling of its elevator and will erect a large concrete grain bin adjacent to the elevator.—A. E. L.

Ashley, Ind.—The Ashley Feed Mill has completed a warehouse 24x32 ft. on the rear of the feed mill; a new office will be built the coming summer.—A. E. L.

Salmonia, Ind.—The Jay County Farm Bureau feed mill, recently completed, is in operation. This mill replaces one destroyed by fire two years ago.—A. E. L.

Petroleum, Ind.—The Bluffton Milling Co. has remodeled its local feed mill and installed new electric power and light wiring. Roger Mayer is manager.—A. E. L.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its regular dinner meeting on May 13 at the Fort Wayne Athletic Club.—A. E. L.

Remington, Ind.—Fire recently did some damage at the Farmers Co-operative Co. elevator but spread of flames was prevented by prompt and efficient work of firemen.

New Albany, Ind.—The Shannon Mills has been incorporated, with 500 shares of \$100 p. v. each and with George J. Shannon, Paulina J. Hays and John C. Hays as incorporators.—P. J. P.

Peterson, Ind.—Alterations have now been completed here by Burl Elevator Co. A new feed mill has been added together with new driveway and grain dump, all new electric power and lights.—A. E. L.

Bloomington, Ind.—The former Bloomington Milling Co., a partnership, has been incorporated, effective Apr. 1, 1946, with the following officers: Pres., Harold A. Miller; vice-pres., Edwin J. Hurst; sec'y-treas., Donald R. Towne.

Ramsey, Ind.—The Ramsey Popcorn Co. owned and operated by Indiana interests, is building a modern processing plant near here. The plant will be capable of processing the popcorn raised on 15,000 acres of land when it is fully completed.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Fire originating from a hot conveyor belt on Apr. 9 damaged the Glidden Feed Mills plant on West Eighteenth St. Most of the fire was confined to the seventh floor. There was considerable water and smoke damage throughout the plant.

Battle Ground, Ind.—The Garrott Grain Co., Inc., has been incorporated with capital stock of 500 shares of \$100 p. v. and will engage in the operation of grain elevators. The incorporators are I. Floyd Garrott, Christena M. Garrott and John F. Garrott.—P. J. P.

Onward, Ind.—Major Percy G. Neidlinger, younger brother of Webster Neidlinger, former manager of the Goodrich Bros. Co. local elevator who died recently, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. He worked at the company's Gadsden plant except for the four years he was in military service.

Kentland, Ind.—Chas. T. Martin, former owner of the Kentland Feed Co., and Robt. W. Schurter, recently returned from military service, have combined the feed company and the coal yard which was purchased recently from the Harlan Elevator, and as partners will do business in future as the Kentland Feed Co.

Rochester, Ind.—The Erie Elevator on North Main St. is closed for an indefinite period during which it will be remodeled and new machinery will be installed by its recent purchaser, the Fulton County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n, James Newcomb, manager, announced. New grinding and mixing equipment and a new grain dump are being installed.

Cassville (Kokomo R.F.D.), Ind.—The Cassville-Goodrich Co., Inc., has completed construction of its elevator and feed plant and celebrated the occasion by entertaining 200 farmers and their wives at a housewarming the evening of Apr. 19. The plant is equipped for fast handling and convenience. A 75-h.p. hammer mill, Western Cleaner, Western Overhead Dump, 32 ft. deck truck scale, have been installed. The company will handle coal, feed, fencing and fence posts, poultry and hog equipment. Chas. Scott is manager of the elevator.

Vermont (Kokomo R.F.D.), Ind.—Celebrating the completion of the Vermont-Goodrich Co., Inc., 25,000-bu. elevator and feed plant, the company entertained farmers and their wives at a social evening gathering recently. Lunch was served and a musical program furnished entertainment. A 75-h.p. hammer mill, two-ton mixer, seed cleaner were among the new equipment installed. A full line of Good-Rich feeds and poultry and hog equipment is carried. Ralph Loft, formerly manager of a Crabs-Reynolds-Taylor plant, is manager of the local elevator and feed mill.

IOWA

Rock Valley, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s new grain dryer has been completed.

Wyoming, Ia.—Robert Allen has purchased the coal and feed business of Edw. Jansen, ass't postmaster.

Nora Springs, Ia.—Geo. Cunda has taken possession of the Nora Springs Mill he recently purchased from A. O. Johnson.

Laurens, Ia.—Henry Stoner has erected a 24x30 ft. sheetrock building at his home and moved the Laurens Feed Co. there.

Walnut, Ia.—A call-phone system has been installed at the Farmers Supply Co., connecting the office and elevator and feed grinding room.

Lake View, Ia.—The C & M Popcorn Co. has rented one of the former civilian conservation corps buildings here and plans to start operations soon.

Wieston (Manson p. o.), Ia.—The Wieston Grain Co. now has its corn drier in daily operation. The drier has a capacity of 150 to 200 bus of corn per hour.

Anamosa, Ia.—The Jones County Farm Service Co., Inc., has been incorporated by Otto Sanneman, Amber; Wm. Reade, Onslow; Dale Adams, Monticello, Ia.

Sibley, Ia.—Walter Willey, 66, for 31 years a grain dealer here, died Apr. 7 following a heart attack. He was stricken while visiting with relatives at Sanborn, Ia. Mr. Willey was a member of the firm of Willey & Greig.

Scranton, Ia.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was held Mar. 13. Patronage dividends amounting to \$26,500 were paid. A net savings of \$39,000 was reported for the year 1945.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Elk Horn, Ia.—Sgt. Alvin L. Krogstad, manager of the Elk Horn Elevator before entering service in February, 1944, has been discharged from the army. He served 11.5 months in the European theater and in Japan with the military police.

State Center, Ia.—Goodman & Mead have under construction a warehouse, 22x44 ft., and a mill building, 20x35 ft. Both buildings are of concrete foundations with concrete floors and will be built of tile block. A Blue Streak Grinder and a new mixer will be installed.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

LaPorte City, Ia.—Ray School of Gillette Grove, Ia., who has been employed by the Quaker Oats Co. for the past several years, is manager of the newly organized Co-op. Elevator. He will take over his new duties May 1. Irving Harting was elected president of the newly organized co-op. company.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Quaker Oats plant which had been idle several days because of a strike, resumed operations April 18. The Cedar Rapids local had quit work in sympathy with a walkout of 700 union members at Akron, O. Union spokesmen here said they had been informed that the union's demand for the discharge of a man who had been suspended from union membership, had been settled.—P. J. P.

Aleman, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co., M. B. Gregory, manager, reported gross sales for the past year amounted to \$537,300; net profit of \$21,125 for member-patrons. The co-operative operates on the revolving refund plan. Savings created each year are allocated to the individual member-patron on the basis of patronage, but are used in the operating capital for four years. Refunds paid in cash this year were earned in 1942 and amounted to \$9,000.

Ellsworth, Ia.—The Ellsworth Elvtr. Co. is completing the remodeling job on its elevator started some time ago. A new oat huller has been installed in the feed room and a 25x23 ft. addition has been built to the west of the main building. A new wing 32x60 ft. in size is being constructed, to join the west of the main elevator on the north. It will have a storage capacity of about 11 carloads. Two new loading platforms have been built on the site formerly occupied by the old loading shed, which was razed. The old coal sheds to the east of the elevator also were taken down and a concrete platform 30x60 ft. constructed for coal storage. A new coal unloader has been purchased, with a capacity of a ton per minute. The Todd Const. Co. has the contract.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., of Kansas City, has purchased the King Grain Co. elevators, including a terminal of 320,000 bu. here, where the company maintained its headquarters, and 10 country stations. Of the country elevators, nine are in South Dakota and one in Nebraska. The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant organization also announced the opening of an office here, effective immediately. H. L. Jackson, former manager for the King Grain Co., will be in charge. The purchase marks the first expansion of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Co. into South Dakota. The company owns and operates country elevators in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma, Iowa and Colorado. Its terminal elevators include the River-Rail house in Kansas City, the H-B-S elevator in St. Joseph, Mo., and a subterminal at Nebraska City, Neb. Besides its extensive operations in line elevators and terminal houses, the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. maintains private wires to a number of its interior branch offices.

KANSAS

Ogallala, Kan.—The Kansas Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was damaged by high winds on Apr. 3.

Oakley, Kan.—The Clark & Son Elevator Co. recently was granted a charter by the Sec'y of State, with a capitalization of \$25,000. C. D. Clark was named resident agent.—G. M. H.

Smith Center, Kan.—The Smith Center Co-op. Mill & Elvtr. Co. reported property damage sustained from high winds on Apr. 3.

Topeka, Kan.—Samuel Robert Jones, 68, who operated a feed store in Topeka for eleven years, died April 11 in a local hospital.—G. M. H.

Brownsville Station (Idana p. o.), Kan.—Hector Demar will operate the Brownsville elevator and store. The business was last operated by Vernon Lyne.

Sedgewick, Kan.—The elevator and grain business of Harvey Kickerson, in business here for the past 33 years, was sold recently to the Charles P. Garretson Grain Co. of Wichita.—G. M. H.

Lincoln, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator was broken into recently, and three fountain pens and a pencil taken. It is thought three boys, seen loitering in the neighborhood, committed the break-in.

Haverhill (Augusta p. o.), Kan.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown King and Wayne King, returned service man, have purchased the Haverhill Co-op. Elevator from J. A. McDowell, and are operating the business.

Great Bend, Kan.—Because of the inability to procure wheat the Great Bend Mill recently closed, A. D. Creech, manager, announced. The mill will be closed indefinitely, and 45 persons were laid off.—G. M. H.

Moundridge, Kan.—High winds on Apr. 3 damaged property of the Moundridge Milling Co. and also of the St. Francis Mercantile Equity Exchange at St. Francis, and Soy Rich Products, Inc., at Wichita.

Westfall, Kan.—Orpal Ward, recently discharged from the army, is new manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. elevator, succeeding Ervin Eckelmann, who has managed the elevator for several years.

Smith Center, Kan.—Frank T. Johnson, 72, who had been manager of the Smith Center Co-op. Milling Co. from 1924 until 1940, when he retired because of failing health, died recently at his home.—G. M. H.

El Dorado, Kan.—The Wolfe Alfalfa Mill, which replaces one that burned last September, is about completed. Operations should start the last part of April, with the capacity twice as large as the old mill.—G. M. H.

Burlington, Kan.—The Burlington Elevator storage capacity has been increased to 16,000 bus. by making more bin room. The machinery in the plant has been overhauled. A new screw conveyor will be installed to replace the chain drag. The elevator building has been remodeled also.

Canada, Kan.—The Seibert Bros., who have operated elevators here for the past 30 years, recently sold the stock and fixtures of their mercantile store, which they conducted besides their grain business, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gossen, who took possession April 1. Siebert Bros. sold the mercantile store in order to devote their entire time to the grain business. Mr. Gossen will handle feeds and seeds also, he said.—G. M. H.

St. Marys, Kan.—C. M. Yocom, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Elevator here since 1919, recently was chosen mayor for a second term at the annual reorganization meeting of the city commission. Mr. Yocom, 59, also is commissioner of parks and police.—G. M. H.

Seneca, Kan.—Work started recently on the addition to the feed room owned by the Farmers' Elevator Co. The building, which will be used for seeds, will be 40x32 ft., and 47 ft. high. The floor will be of cement. A large driveway runs the full length of the building.—G. M. H.

Dodge City, Kan.—The 300,000-bu. annex to the Farmers Co-op. Elevator is near completion. The new unit will be equipped to handle 7,500 bus. of wheat an hour. D. H. Dean, manager, stated the elevator will be ready for use before harvest time. Chalmers & Borton have the contract.

Wamego, Kan.—The Louisville Mill, located three miles north of here, an old landmark dating back to 1867, is being razed so that the stones can be used for crushing purposes. The owner, Chester Nuss, sold the establishment to the City of Louisville, but retained the milling machinery.—G. M. H.

LeRoy, Kan.—Operations were started recently at the Elk Valley Co. here, whose headquarters are at Independence, Kan. The plant will operate on a 24-hr. schedule, Ralph Snyder, supt., said. This company also operates alfalfa mills at Emporia and Winfield, Kan., and at Bartlesville, Okla.—G. M. H.

Lehigh, Kan.—The Abilene Flour Mills Co. recently purchased the Rodkey Mill and has taken over the business. No flour is milled at Lehigh but mixed feeds are ground in a small hammer mill. The mill has been a grain receiving point for many years and has a storage capacity of 50,000 to 60,000 bus.—G. M. H.

Blue Rapids, Kan.—The local Chamber of Commerce is contemplating building an alfalfa dehydrating plant this summer. Parker Shirling, of Concordia, Kan., a representative of Harry M. Liggett & Co., operators of alfalfa dehydrator plants over Kansas, recently appraised the possibilities of locating a dehydrator here.—G. M. H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—George E. Gano, a leading grain dealer in Kansas, recently branched into the livestock business. His Triple Bar ranch in Western Ness County is being stocked with cattle; 613 choice Texas white faced yearlings, averaging 607 lbs., have been unloaded at Beeler, Kan., for grazing on his ranch.—G. M. H.

Manhattan, Kan.—Dates of grain grading schools to be held in five Kansas cities have been announced by Gerald J. Brown, extension marketing economist, Kansas State College, as follows: Beloit, April 29; Colby, April 30; Dodge City, May 1; St. John, May 2, and Newton, May 3. Speakers on the program will be Mr. Brown; C. E. Skiver, Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n; Willis B. Combs, U.S.D.A. marketing specialist, Chicago, and G. F. Binderim, federal grain supervisor, Wichita.

KEN CLARK GRAIN CO.

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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Meade, Kan.—M. C. Axeline of Belleville, Kan., who was a county agent for 15 years, recently was appointed superintendent of the southwest Kansas experiment fields near Meade and Minneola, Kan., effective April 15. He succeeds A. B. Erhart, who is to take over the post of agronomist on the federal dry land project at Fort Hayes experiment station.—G. M. H.

Liberal, Kan.—W. H. Vickers, 81, who had been in the grain and creamery business here for many years, died at Epworth hospital after an extended illness. He was a homesteader in Morgan County, in 1886, moving to Seward County in 1907. He purchased a half interest in the Eidson creamery in Liberal, and later engaged in the grain elevator business.—G. M. H.

Newton, Kan.—Carl V. Caler, who is in charge of the night shift at the Newton Mill & Elevator Co. plant, recently caught his left hand in a set of rolls while clearing out a choke in the rolls. The hand was badly mangled but surgeons at Bethel Hospital hope they can save it. Caler was trapped for several minutes before the machinery could be shut down, releasing him.—G. M. H.

Sterling, Kan.—The Arnold Milling Co. has been sold to Jack R. Rathbone, former sales manager for the Kansas Milling Co., and associates. The mill is a modern fireproof plant, with a 1,000-bbl. flour production capacity and a 500,000-bus. storage. Mr. Rathbone took over management of the plant this month. The stock was purchased from the Arnold heirs and A. L. Jacobson, retired manager.

Newton, Kan.—G. D. Schroeder, veteran miller who resigned his position as manager at the Consolidated Flour Mills Co., April 15, completed 34 years of service. He had been manager of the mill since the Consolidated bought it from the Empire Milling Co. His successor is George Gillen, of Kingman, who was assistant manager of the Consolidated mill there for 12 years.—G. M. H.

Baxter Springs, Kan.—Ralph H. Hartin, 49, who was associated in the Stauffer-Cammack Grain Co. for more than 25 years, died April 7. Mr. Hartin became ill while working at his place of business, the Farm Club Sales Co. After leaving the Stauffer-Cammack Grain Co. he started his own business here in 1942. He had lived in the tri-state area all his life, having been born at Cassville, Mo.—G.M.H.

Wichita, Kan.—A campaign has been launched at the public secondary school by children who will contribute enough money to purchase a car load of wheat which is to be shipped to the hungry in Europe, according to Miss Annabel Phillippe, Wichita east high school teacher. Miss Phillippe's room organized the drive, pledging an average of \$1 a student to start the fund. The wheat will be shipped to Nutrena, Ia., for processing.—G. M. H.

Solomon, Kan.—The Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator on the Union Pacific railroad right of way is being razed, to make room for construction of the company's new elevator, contract for which work was let to the Johnson Const. Co. It is to be completed in time to receive grain from next summer's harvest. It will be of wood and corrugated iron, with 24,000 bus. storage capacity, and so arranged that weighing, dumping and weighing-back will all be done at the same place.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—Thruston B. Morton, president of Ballard & Ballard Co., announced he will seek the Republican nomination for Congress.—A.W.W.



For
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Supplies

Louisville, Ky.—John Jansen, 57, died April 16 following an accident in the rear of the Ballard & Ballard Co.'s plant when a 1,500 lb. conveyor he was helping to unload from a truck, fell on him, crushing his skull. Fellow employees lifted the conveyor from him and he was removed to hospital where he died a few hours later.—A. W. W.

Covington, Ky.—Wm. Abdon, 23, truck driver for the Early & Daniel Co., was held up and robbed by a hitch-hiker he had picked up at Fifth & Russell Sts. The man forced him to drive into an alley and took \$5 from him and an envelope belonging to the company, which company officials stated contained \$100 and seven checks made out to the company. Abdon, who was struck on the nose by the bandit, was treated at Booth Hospital.

MICHIGAN

Cedar Springs, Mich.—The D. J. Remer elevator was damaged by high winds on April 15.

Ida, Mich.—Fred Nickle, 62, manager of the Farmers Co-operative, died April 13.—P. J. P.

Jamestown, Mich.—The H. VanNoord Feed Mill is improving its equipment by the installation of a Prater 4A Hammer Mill, a Triumph "Zip" Sheller and a Prater Feed Mixer.

Jeddo, Mich.—Edward O'Conner, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., reports the installation of a new hammer mill and a corn cracker and grader, both equipped with fully enclosed motors.

Plainwell, Mich.—Don Gager, for many years manager of the Eau Claire (Mich.) Fruit Exchange, Inc., before his recent resignation, has purchased the Plainwell Elevator & Feed Mill and is operating the business.

Jamestown, Mich.—The improvements in the Jamestown Co-op. Elevator have been completed, consisting of an A. D. Hughes Steel King Hammer Mill with a 50 h.p. Westinghouse, fully enclosed motor, and two one-ton mixers.

Mason, Mich.—Changes at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s local plant includes a new concrete block addition for enlarged feed grinding capacity. New equipment includes an A. D. Hughes 50-h.p. Hammer Mill and a Triumph "Zip" Sheller, and a Duplex Mixer. All machines will be driven by fully enclosed motors.

Marshall, Mich.—Bernard G. and Nyle L. Katz, operating as the Katz Bros. Milling Co., have purchased the old Combs Mill. New feed grinding equipment consists of an A. D. Hughes Steel King, 40-h.p. Mill and two vertical Munson Feed Mixers. It has not yet been determined whether the flour mill will be put in operation again.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—Farm Bureau Services, Inc.'s new 36,000-bu. elevator is near completion. Leon Young is manager of the local Co-op. The new elevator has 15 grain bins with a capacity of 2,500 bus. each. There will also be an office and display room, 30 by 50 ft.; a warehouse, 84 by 50 ft.; a basement 114 by 50 ft., and a feed room 24 by 50 ft. All the grain pits are equipped with drags and truck hoists. A Michigan Central spur line services the elevator. It is hoped to have the plant ready for operation in May.

Hillsdale, Mich.—F. W. Stock & Sons have awarded contract for the design and construction of a grain elevator at their local plant to Macdonald Engineering Co. There will be 16-20 ft. bins, 100 feet high, having a capacity of 400,000 bus., together with track unloading facilities, hopper scale, and a 10 x 40 ft. platform truck dump. This will enable them to increase the efficiency of their grain receiving very materially. There will be provision for scalping operations in the new headhouse and the new elevator will give F. W. Stock & Sons a total grain capacity of about 700,000 bus. Work is now under way. Harold Stock, Jr., is now pres.; J. P. Lackey, grain buyer, and L. H. Luedemann, supt. and chemist.

Linden, Mich.—The feed grinding end of the Linden Milling Co. plant has been modernized by the installation of a 50-h.p. hammer mill. The plant was entirely rewired with all wiring in conduit.

Fowler, Mich.—Albert Armbrustmacher has returned as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator after an absence of 16 years. Since leaving the local job he was manager of the Co-operative at Chesaning and later was with the Michigan Bean Co. there, after which he was with the State Dept. of Agriculture.

Jasper, Mich.—The Blissfield Co-op. Co., with headquarters at Blissfield, has purchased the Jasper Elevator from Charles Coy. George Sayers is the local manager. The plant is being remodeled to add more grain storage and the feed mill capacity is being increased. New equipment includes a 75-h.p. hammer mill, Sidener Sheller and Rolling Screen Corn Cleaner, two Saginaw-Line mixers and a Saginaw truck lift, and a grain separator. All motors will be of the fully enclosed type.

MINNESOTA

Madelia, Minn.—The Hubbard & Palmer Co.'s plant was damaged by high winds recently.

Zumbrota, Minn.—The Commander elevator here is closed for three months because of shortage of sack feed. Frank Page, manager, has gone to his home at Jackson, Minnesota.

Verndale, Minn.—C. P. Pettit announced a 30 x 70 ft. building will replace the 30 x 140 ft. grain seed and potato warehouse structure owned by the Pettit Grain & Potato Co. that burned March 28.

Wood Lake, Minn.—The St. Anthony & Dakota elevator, which has been vacant for a number of years, is being taken down and the lumber will be shipped to Redfield, for construction of an elevator.

Gaylord, Minn.—The Geib Elvtr. Co. has sold its grain and coal business to Walter Feehan of Ct. Charles, who will take possession July 1, when Jacob Geib and E. R. Gladitch, retiring owners, complete a 24-year-old partnership.

Wadena, Minn.—Henry A. Goetach on Apr. 1 retired from the position of sec'y-manager of the Equity Co-op. Creamery, Shipping & Milling Ass'n after 35 years' service, and has been succeeded by Ted Anderson, for 27 years bookkeeper in the Equity.

Faribault, Minn.—The debris left by the fire that destroyed the Commander Elevator is being cleared away. C. K. Meierbachtol, manager, stated the firm is continuing to do business in temporary quarters at the same location. The plant will be rebuilt, he stated.

Milroy, Minn.—P. H. Kelly has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator, effective July 1, after 20 years of service for the company. Ed Solseth, who has been ass't manager for the past 18 years, will succeed him as manager. Bernard Wegner will be ass't manager.

Storden, Minn.—The directors of the Farmers Grain Co., including Edw. Olson, David Tibodeau, Palmer Staynes, O. C. Lande and Hans M. Johnson, made an 800 mile tour thru North Dakota to investigate concrete elevators with a view to erecting a similar structure here.

Slayton, Minn.—J. W. Nolan, who resigned as manager of the Peavey Elevator some time ago, effective when a successor was appointed, will assume his new duties as district representative of the Iron Fireman Product Co., at once, a new manager having been appointed by the elevator company.

Sherburn, Minn.—R. E. Luedtke & Son of Alden have purchased the Sherburn Farmers Elevator. H. W. Lambie, who managed the elevator for the past 29 years, will remain on the job until the new owners get acquainted with the local business and affairs of the Farmers Elevator can be cleaned up.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

John A. Forrest, Sr., 66, who had been actively engaged in the grain and feed milling business for 45 years, died Apr. 10.

Fred H. Schmitt, 59, ass't sec'y and office manager of McCabe Bros. and International Elvtr. Co., died Apr. 20 after a year's illness. Interment was at St. Peter, Minn.

Carter Pendergrast of Grand Forks, N. D., has been appointed by the group of men connected with Atwood-Larson Co., to manage the 14 elevator set up of the Western Lumber & Grain Co.'s houses recently purchased by the local men. Final transfer of the business is to take place about June 30, but Mr. Pendergrast already has taken up his new duties.

The Northwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n will hold its next and possibly its last dinner meeting for the season May 6 at the Radisson Hotel Gold Room at 7 p. m. The program committee is planning an outstanding, interesting, non-educational, entertaining super-duper program. Circle the date on your calendar so you won't forget it.—Wayne Fish, sec'y-treas.

Beginning Monday, Apr. 29, and continuing until and including Saturday, Sept. 28, 1946, the hours of trading in the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis will be from 8:30 a.m. to 12:15 p.m. on week days, excepting Saturdays, and from 8:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. on Saturdays, to correspond with the hours of trading of the Chicago Board of Trade and other markets operating on a Daylight Saving schedule during this period, the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce announced.

MISSOURI

Neosho, Mo.—C. F. Miller, a farmer and miller of the Rogers, Ark., district, and his son-in-law, Junior Ragland, have purchased the Phil Ratliff Milling Co. They also own and operate feed mills at Anderson and Goodman, Mo.—P. J. P.

Pattensburg, Mo.—H. H. Green, local grain dealer and banker, was elected chairman of the Iowa-Missouri U. S. Highway 69 Ass'n, which was formed at Cameron April 12 at a meeting of 40 business men from ten Missouri and Iowa towns. The purpose of the organization is to retain Highway 69 in its present location as a part of the regional highway system now being located by the Federal Government.—P. J. P.

Aurora, Mo.—The M. F. A. feed mill, which is being remodeled to change over from the batch to the continuous mix process of manufacture, is expected to be completed by July. Ten concrete mixing bins have been built, half of them 6x8 ft., the other half 8 ft. square, and all 70 ft. high. Four pellet machines with bag conveyor system are installed. Capacity of the plant, when all present improvements are completed, will be 20 carloads of feed per day. H. M. Skinner is manager of the plant.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Robt. C. O'Brien has been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Kansas City, Kan.—Friction caused a fire April 13 at the Nutrena Mills building, when about \$300 worth of feed was destroyed, with water damage estimated up to \$1,000.—E. W. F.

The annual statistical report for the year, 1945, of the Board of Trade, has been issued. Along with detailed statistics of the year's business of the Exchange is a complete list of members and a list of firms and corporations and individuals who do business in their own name.

H. J. Sosland, treasurer of Goffe & Carkener Co., and a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, recently was awarded the Legion of Merit by the War department. Maj. O. G. Kiefer, of the command and general staff school at Fort Leavenworth, presented the award at the home of David N. Sosland, for H. J. Sosland's services in the army as officer in charge of the flour section of the Chicago quartermaster depot.—G. M. H.

Peter E. Bowers, a member of the staff of the Kansas City regional office of the C.C.C. since its establishment in 1939, has assumed the post of director of the office, succeeding Wm. B. Lathrop who resigned to become pres. of the newly organized Lathrop Grain Corp., capitalized at \$2,100,000.

J. M. Hail, president of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Ass'n and for many years an active hay dealer on the Kansas City market, died Apr. 15 following a brief illness. Mr. Hail had been identified with the hay business for the past 40 years and was well known throughout the hay producing sections of Kansas and Nebraska.

Kansas City, Kan.—Fred M. Hermann, Jr., 22, who since his discharge from the service was employed as a laboratory technician with the Kansas state grain inspection department, died April 17 at St. Joseph's hospital. Leaving his classes at Ward high school in 1941 Hermann entered the navy and served as a gunner's mate on the U.S.S. Colorado. He is survived by his wife, and father.—G. M. H.

The arbitration committee of the Kansas City Board of Trade on Apr. 16 assessed damages and penalty of 9c per cwt. for failure to deliver 89,000 bus. of grain sorghums on December, 1945, contracts. Plaintiff, Mid-Continent Grain Co., was awarded \$4,485.60 from Uhlmann Grain Co., \$30,000 bus., \$1,570.40; Masters-Kelly Grain Co., 29,000 bus., \$1,509.80; Goffe & Carkener, Inc., 15,000 bus., \$790.20; E. H. Sullivan Grain Co., 10,000 bus., \$536.80; B. C. Christopher & Co., 5,000 bus., \$273.40.

MONTANA

Glentana, Mont.—James Farstad, formerly of Dooley, is new manager of the Atlantic Elevator.

Great Falls, Mont.—The Montana Vegetable Oil & Feed Co. will build a grain elevator, to cost about \$12,000. Corwin & Co., Inc., is the architect.

NEBRASKA

Saronville, Neb.—The Fuller Grain Co. elevator was damaged by high winds on Apr. 3.

Neligh, Neb.—J. R. Paul of Plainview is planning to open an alfalfa dehydrating mill here.

Byron, Neb.—The Byron Farmers Co-operative Elevator suffered damage from fire recently.—G. M. H.

McCool Junction, Neb.—Dwight Lord is manager and Paul Covey is assistant at the Farmers Union Elevator.

Curtis, Neb.—The Curtis Grain Co. has installed a new feed grinder at its elevator, H. D. Bevan, manager, announced.

Blue Hill, Neb.—The Bladen Grain Co. has purchased the former Farmers Union store building and will use it for feed storage.

Upland, Neb.—Niels Ostergaard, 84, died Mar. 25 after an illness of eight weeks. He was manager of local grain companies from 1918 to 1933.

Odell, Neb.—Fred W. Dick of Hastings, Neb., has succeeded H. V. Swanson as manager of the Farmers Elevator. Mr. Swanson resigned several weeks ago.

Elyria, Neb.—Stanley Jurczinski, local farmer, has purchased the Elyria Elevator from E. C. Weller, auctioneer of Atkinson, who owned the property.

Omaha, Neb.—The Mid-West Popcorn Co. has been incorporated, with an authorized capital stock of \$50,000. Cecil R. Mathews is the resident agent.—P. J. P.

Omaha, Neb.—The Nebraska Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention here June 6 and 7, at Hotel Paxton, Howard W. Elm, field sec'y, announced.

Cotesfield, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. elevator was visited by thieves for the second time recently and the cash register was broken open and about \$12 taken.

Gering, Neb.—Burglars broke into the Gering Elevator the night of Apr. 11, the third time in recent months. An alarm clock, a gross of pencils were among the loot taken.

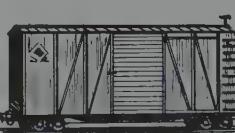
Doniphan, Neb.—The Doniphan Grain & Elvtr. Co., owned by W. J. McNeil, Kansas City, Mo., and operated by Frank H. Alton, has been completely overhauled by Ira Herling, contractor. New machinery from top to bottom has been installed, included: a new high-speed leg; new boot; head drive; new pit, and Aero-Flex Truck Dump.

Leshara, Neb.—The Platte View Alfalfa Co. has completed plans for establishing its alfalfa mill on a site one mile south of here, near the intersection of Highway 93 and the Burlington Railroad. Construction started Apr. 15 and it is planned to have the plant in operation this summer. The plant will be equipped to process sun-cured hay. The dehydrating equipment will be installed by late summer.

GRAIN FUMIGATION FACTS

An Informative Series of Questions and Answers
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No. 24



Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questioners will not be subjected to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

How many insects grade a carload of corn or other coarse grains officially "weevily"?

2 or more live weevil or lesser grain borers per 1000-gram representative portion of sample; or, 1 weevil or borer plus 10 or more bran bugs, moths or worms; or, 25 or more bran bugs, moths or worms; or, numerous Angoumois grain moths on load.

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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Laurel, Neb.—The Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co. office was entered by burglars recently, whose loot was a 32-caliber revolver and some postage stamps, A. B. Chaderquist, manager, reported.

Farwell, Neb.—The Collision Elevator, owned and operated by N. R. Collision, was destroyed by fire recently, the loss estimated at \$10,000. Four thousand bushels of grain and a quantity of feed along with office equipment, scale and grinder, were lost. Partial insurance.

Roca, Neb.—The Roca Land & Cattle Co. office, feed dealer, was broken into recently, the place ransacked, but nothing of value was taken, G. D. Hedges, manager, reported. No money had been left in the office cash tills when the place was closed for the night, he said.

Lincoln, Neb.—Leroy K. Smith, a former Chase County farmer, has been appointed to head the grain branch of the Production & Marketing Administration at Washington, D. C. The appointment, effective at once, raises Smith from director of the North Central division of the PMA.—P. J. P.

Syracuse, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator has completed a \$10,000 remodeling project. A new concrete drive and 34-ft. 30-ton Fairbanks Registering Scale have been installed. An office and scale room have been added to the old office and new steel dump pits have been installed under the scale. A new hoist also was installed.

NEW ENGLAND

Canton, Me.—The feed warehouse, owned by Edward L. Goding on Apr. 15 was destroyed by fire which originated in an exposing wood-worker detached 33 ft. There will be no salvage to contents.

NEW JERSEY

Madison, N. J.—Frank W. Dinsmore, 76, formerly for many years sales manager of the New York office of the Washburn-Crosby Co., died April 9.—P. J. P.

NEW YORK

Rochester, N. Y.—A fire damaged the mill of William H. Archer on April 14.

Groton, N. Y.—The Groton Feed Co. sustained a severe fire loss on April 14.

Lodi, N. Y.—Chas. Gould, 80, owner of the Gould Feed Mill for more than 40 years, died Apr. 13 after a long illness.—G. E. T.

Rochester, N. Y.—The storage shed and adjoining store of the Tomkinson Feed Co., 1600 Dewey Ave., burned the night of April 16, destroying several hundred baby chicks and heavily damaging a large stock of poultry feed.—G. E. T.

New York, N. Y.—Thos. G. Wilkinson, 46, well known to the feed industry and associated with the Borden Co. for the past 6 years, died Apr. 5 after a short illness. Born in Mission City, B. C., his first business connection in the United States was with the Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, where he started in nutritional work, but shortly after changed to the firm's sales department.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The election of George W. Beamer, vice-pres. of the Maritime Milling Co., to the presidency of the Corn Exchange of Buffalo, was announced April 11. He succeeds Manager Joseph F. Lepine of the Buffalo branch of the Ralston Purina Co. Other officers elected included vice-pres., John F. Gerard; treas., Francis E. Smith; sec'y, Wm. E. Maloney; ass't treas., Richard J. Murray; directors, Karl F. Mahstedt, Fred J. Krueger, Wayland P. Frost and Harold Bradt.—P. J. P.

New York, N. Y.—Charles A. Robinson, 81, pres., treas. and a director of Robinson & Sweet, grain exporters, died April 12 in the Polyclinic Hospital. He started his career as an office boy in Baltimore, Md., for Milmine, Bodman & Co., where he remained until 1909 and became office manager of their New York headquarters. He left to form the partnership of Gibbs & Robinson, which, after the retirement of Gibbs in 1914, became Robinson & Sweet. Robinson & Sweet exported more than 64,000,000 bus. of wheat, rye, corn, oats and barley, without missing a steamer of failing on a contract.—P. J. P.

NORTH DAKOTA

Hettinger, N. D.—L. L. Martin has succeeded B. K. Sabo as manager of the Co-op. Equity Exchange elevator.—A. M. M.

Hettinger, N. D.—Wm. Fortin of Grand Forks, N. D., has succeeded Ted Swanson as manager of the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. elevator.—A. M. M.

Amenia, N. D.—The Amenia Seed & Grain Co. is operating its new grain drier, built adjacent to its modern elevator and seed plant. Floyd Poyer, manager, announced.

OHIO

Huron, O.—The Erie County Farm Bureau elevator stock was damaged in a fire here Mar. 11.

Geneva, O.—William F. Hoy, 81, retired, a miller here for many years, died Apr. 17.—P. J. P.

Woodville, O.—Burglars forced an entrance to the Luckey Farmers Exchange Co. elevator recently, and rifled the cash box.

Brice, O.—Burglars blew open a safe at the Motz-Cooke Grain Co. office the night of Apr. 9, but failed to open a strong box inside the safe which contained \$3,600.

Lindsey, O.—Burglars broke open a door into the Farmers Mercantile & Elvtr. Co. elevator recently, and ransacked an open safe, taking a small amount of change found there.

Elmore, O.—The net income of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. as reported in the annual report for last year was over \$16,000. The company showed a 40 per cent increase in business over 1944.

London, O.—The F. J. Wood & Sons grain, feed and seed business was sold recently to the Madison Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n, Ben Wood, manager of the company, announced. The transaction involves two elevator properties here which have a capacity of 550,000 bus. Seymour Bailey is manager of the Farm Bureau. The new owners will take possession on May 31.

South Charleston, O.—Charles Olenhausen, 81, former operator of a wholesale feed business and a fleet of trucks at Cincinnati and who was widely known in grain circles, died at his home April 12. Burial took place at London, O.—P. J. P.

Hillsboro, O.—William Eppley, 40, an employee of the Hillsboro Farmers Exchange, is recovering at the Hillsboro Hospital from a broken leg, suffered when a sack of feed toppled against him as he was at work in the plant.—P. J. P.

Delta, O.—A new diesel engine is in action at the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co., the unit replacing a 90-h.p. diesel engine that had been in service for 16 years. The new 165 h.p. unit provides power for grinding and mixing machinery and other equipment.

Hicksville, O.—The Hicksville Grain Co. has purchased the Four Store lumber and coal business from the estates of the late J. O. Longsworth and P. E. James, and will carry on the business as in the past, Harry Grover, manager of the grain company, announced.

Dover, O.—The Kemp Feed Co. has been sold by Russell Hoffman to Harold B. Hertzig, proprietor of the Valley Coal & Supply Co. He will operate both establishments for the present but plans to enlarge the Kemp plant to include a portion of the building recently vacated by the Thompson tin shop.

New Philadelphia, O.—The Tuscarawas County Farm Bureau Co-operative is planning to build a large modern grain elevator and feed warehouse on a five acre tract of ground immediately east of the state highway garage in West High Ave. The project will be financed by the sale of an additional 6,000 shares of preferred stock at \$10 per share. The building will be 153x50 ft., will be built along the B. & O. tracks next to a railroad spur track, and will afford the most modern and efficient handling of grain and feed processing in the county. B. H. Lineweaver of this city is general manager of the Co-op.

OKLAHOMA

Laverne, Okla.—The Farmers Union Co-op. plans to build an elevator here.

Pond Creek, Okla.—A 100,000-bu. grain elevator is being built by the Farmers Grain Co. to be ready for this year's crops.—E. W. F.

Shawnee, Okla.—The new Shawnee Milling Co. elevator will be completed before the harvest, J. L. Ford, pres. of the company, stated. Capacity of the house will be 500,000 bus. It will contain 16 100-ft. bins.

Duke, Okla.—The Farmers Union purchased a grain elevator at Bessie, Okla., and is moving it here to site by the Katy lines. It will have a capacity of 25,000 bus. and will be managed by the board of directors of the association.

Snyder, Okla.—Anticipating a large wheat harvest, two new elevators are being built here. One is being erected by the Robinson Gin Co., and the other by the Farmers Union Co-operative Gin Co. The latter's old elevator has been taken down to make room for a larger one with 50,000-bus. capacity.—E. W. F.

Enid, Okla.—A charge of first degree arson has been filed against De A. Lewis, 29, in connection with the fire that destroyed a large grain warehouse here March 27, according to Harry McKeever, Garfield County attorney. Loss was estimated at \$50,000. The warehouse was under lease to the Consumers Co-operative Assn.—E. W. F.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, Wash.—Empire Way Feed Co., 5715 Empire Way, will add a frame addition to its plant at a cost of \$8,000.—F. K. H.

Prineville, Ore.—The Crook County Co-operative will build a feed mill, to cost \$85,000. The new plant will replace the mill that burned early this year.

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**

Spokane, Wash.—Ted Brasch, former sec'y of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, recently returned from service in England and the European war theater.

The Dalles, Ore.—Oscar W. Gustafson, 36, manager of Continental Grain Co. elevators, died Apr. 16 of a heart attack. He was a native of Gladstone, Mich.—F. K. H.

Tacoma, Wash.—Willard H. Meinecke, Minneapolis, Minn., has been appointed ass't plant superintendent at the local mill of General Mills, Inc. He took over his new duties Apr. 1.

Portland, Ore.—The Messal Bag Co. has let contract for a warehouse building. Estimated cost is \$75,000, and the building will be erected at 2nd and Hawthorne Sts.—F. K. H.

Oakesdale, Wash.—The ceiling price on dry commercial peas is now \$5.65 per 100 lbs., which was the previous price for March 15, when it was reduced to \$5 per 100 lbs., according to Thornton Hodges, president of Inland Empire Pea Growers Ass'n.

St. Helens, Ore.—The Mid-Columbia Co-op Ass'n has approved plans for the construction of a combination service station, retail store and warehouse. Eventually the co-op hopes to complete a \$25,000 building program which will provide room for all its activities.—P. J. P.

Moscow, Ida.—The projected merger of Latah County Grain Growers, Inc., and Northwestern Seed Growers, Inc., sustained a crushing defeat at the hands of the stockholders of the two farm marketing co-operatives. A two-thirds majority of members of both concerns was needed for merger approval.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—The Carnation Co., which includes the Albers Milling Co., has announced a new type of scholarship which insures a college education for children of employees. The arrangement is a trust fund, the earnings of which provide up to \$500 annually to children of employees wishing to complete college educations. The fund has been named the Eldridge A. Stuart scholarship in honor of the firm's founder.—P. J. P.

Spokane, Wash.—Some time early next summer a series of grain grading schools will be conducted under the authorship of the Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n. With increasing varieties and the emphasis on varietal qualities for milling, country warehousemen, growers, and others handling country wheat, should be able to recognize at least the most important wheat varieties. No dates for the meetings have been set, but they will be announced as plans are completed.—Willard N. Crawford, sec'y.

Dallas, Ore.—An agreement with three airplane dusting concerns to make available sufficient planes to dust the total hairy vetch acreage signed up by Polk County growers has been reached by the County Farm Corps Committee, says W. C. Leith, county agent. The Co-operative pool will include a few farmers in Marion and Yamhill Counties. Farmers are to be admitted on a limited membership cost basis, and dusting will be done by contract. Dusting costs will be kept at a minimum thru the organization, and an adequate number of airplanes will assure that the work be done at the proper time.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—The Oregon Insurance Rating Bureau has revised the definition of farm property for insurance purposes, as property located on land of more than five acres in extent instead of "not less than five acres." Annual rates for growing grain are deleted, leaving only the provision for writing under a seasonal form. The seasonal rate has been reduced from .65 to .56 with expiration date of insurance changed from Nov. 30 to Oct. 31st. Transfer privilege to warehouses off the farm premises has been discontinued. Transfer to farm buildings of the insured is permitted, but if grain is removed from the farm coverage areas after the grain has been removed from vehicles moving it from the field, a revised grain seasonal cancellation table is provided.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Linfield, Pa.—J. Allison Trinley, 72, local feed, hay and grain dealer, died Apr. 2. He had been a member of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia for the past 20 years.

Columbia, Pa.—Horace A. Menchey, pres. of the Lancaster (Pa.) Milling Co., Inc., and pres. of the Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n since 1940, died unexpectedly April 6. He had been in ill health for some time and had tendered his resignation as pres. of the milling firm.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Webster, S. D.—E. A. Wearne has sold his grain elevator and coal business to Howard Jones.

Howard, S. D.—Carl H. Eklund is new manager of the Peavey Elevator. He formerly was in the elevator business at Ramona.

Frederick, S. D.—New equipment has been installed in the Equity Elevator. The top of the elevator was raised three feet to accommodate the new installations.

Broadland, S. D.—Henry Edw. Krietman, 83, formerly manager of a grain elevator here for many years, died in a Huron hospital. Burial was at Madison, Neb.

Ethan, S. D.—Three elevators, one owned and operated by William Carlton and the other two by the Farmers Co-op Ass'n, thousands of bushels of small grain and three carloads of bridge timbers were destroyed by fire starting in one of the elevators Apr. 19. Fanned by a moderate wind, the flames spread to the third elevator in less than an hour after it started.

SOUTHEAST

Sumter, S. C.—The DuBoise Hatchery is building a feed mill, 100x100 ft. in size, to be ready for operation within 60 days.

Ocala, Fla.—The Squires Feed Co., Inc., has been formed here to process feed for wholesale and retail sale. The capital stock is 60 shares of \$100 each. The incorporators are W. G. Squires, Norman Nix and C. T. Squires.—P. J. P.

Wilmington, Del.—The new elevator for Ralston Purina Co. being built by the Jones-Hettelsatter Const. Co. is a reinforced concrete slip form structure consisting of a number of bins for storing feed ingredients, and is being built to serve the feed mill.

TEXAS

Corsicana, Tex.—The McCollipin Grain Co. was victim of a robbery recently with a loss of \$3,000 in cash and other property.

Fort Worth, Tex.—V. L. Sandlin has been named manager of the special products division recently established by Transit Grain Co., J. R. McDonals, executive vice-pres. of the company, recently announced. Mr. Sandlin will be in charge of the sales and manufacture of live-stock spray and other products sold by the company.

Houston, Tex.—Chas. G. Hooks, pres. of the Calhoun County Canal Co., has announced that the first major irrigation canal for rice growing in the county now is being dug. It will have an overall length of 40 miles, including laterals, the trunk canal being 15 miles long. The corporation has raised its capital stock from \$150,000 to \$200,000.—P. J. P.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—Fire destroyed the dust house atop the flour mill of General Mills, Inc., causing damage estimated at nearly \$1,000. Eugene Berry, general manager, said the plant would be able to resume operations a week after the fire. The wood construction caught fire from spark-ignited dust on the fourth floor which shot into the air vents and went to the roof above the eighth story.—H. N.

Dallas, Tex.—All 13,290 public shares of the new Tex-O-Kan Flour Mill Co. preferred stock were bought by Texas investors. The investors paid \$1,385,450 for the stock. The remaining 26,710 shares of the refunding issue have been earmarked for transfer to holder of a similar number of shares of seven per cent stock. The new issue carries four and a half per cent interest. Approximately \$1,800,000 gained by the issuance of the new stock will be used for expansion and improvement, especially at the company's Fort Worth properties.—H. N.

Amarillo, Tex.—Jack Burrus, president of the Burrus Panhandle Elvtr. Co., has announced the erection of a Lone Star elevator of 1,000,000-bus. capacity. Burrus said the elevator would be constructed parallel to the present Burrus Panhandle elevator, which has a capacity of 2,550,000 bus. of wheat. It is planned to enlarge the proposed 1,000,000-bu. elevator as soon as materials become available. One of the features of the new elevator will be four mechanical car unloaders. Two wheat driers with a capacity of 150,000 bus. a day will be a part of the new equipment.—H. N.



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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

O.P.A. Ceilings Condemned by Experience

Fort Worth, Tex.—The following new members have been enrolled recently by the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n: Leonard Elevator, Floydada; L. R. Morissett, Edinburg; Clesby Petterson, Merkel; Producers Co-op, Elevator, Floydada; San-Tex Feed & Mineral Co., San Angelo, Tex. Applications are pending from five prospective members, bringing the total membership to 402 when these applications have been accepted.—Geo. E. Blewett, sec'y.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Jack N. Greenman, vice-pres. and manager of the Uhlmann Elvtrs. Co. of Texas, has been elected pres. of the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange. Gus E. Cranz, vice-pres. and sec'y of the Terminal Grain Co., who recently was released from military service, was elected vice-pres. W. O. Brackett was re-appointed treas. and E. Brents Wooten, Sr., was re-appointed sec'y for the 38th consecutive year. Directors of the Exchange, in addition to the officers, all of whom were re-elected, are W. O. Brackett, W. W. Manning, W. P. Bomar, M. C. Rall and K. K. Smith. Mr. Greenman has been active in the local grain trade since 1937, and prior to that was associated with the Uhlmann Grain Co. in Kansas City, Oklahoma City and Amarillo.

WISCONSIN

Avalon, Wis.—A new corn drier has been installed at the Avalon Supply Co. elevator. It has a drying capacity of 200 bus. per hour.

Stitzer, Wis.—Fred Stitzer, a recently returned war veteran, and his brothers, Verlyn and Kenneth, have opened a new feed mill and farm store.

Belmont, Wis.—Harry H. Engelke has purchased the Ingorsoll feed and shipping business and has taken over its operation. The Ingorsoll Co. retained its machinery business.

Milwaukee, Wis.—New members of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange are T. P. Heffelfinger, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis; A. E. Ladish, Ladish Stoppenbach Co., Frederick Weber, Franke Grain Co., and W. G. Burghardt, Courteene Seed Co., of Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Kurtis R. Freedert, chairman of the board and president of Froedert Grain & Malting Co., Inc., has announced the appointments of Aloysius B. Hessburg as ass't vice-pres., Walter A. Dewitz as ass't sec'y, and Lawrence B. Lavold as ass't treas. of the company.

Harry C. Schaack, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, appeared before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and pointed out the benefits that accrue from natural setting of prices by the free play of supply and demand, and the harm done when government agencies vainly attempt to fix prices that will encourage production and permit consumption. Mr. Schaack said:

In its 98 years of existence our Exchange has gathered a wealth of experience and of statistical material that has served well the consuming public and those who use the marketing machinery. During its lifetime many of its members have appeared before Congressional committees similar to this one for the purpose of giving to these investigating bodies the benefit of their experience and observations. Unfortunately, practical knowledge has frequently been disregarded as old-fashioned, and the experiences gained through practical application have been relegated to limbo for more modern ideas that were based entirely upon the theoretical. It is not my purpose to be recriminatory, but a review of the testimony given by my predecessors before some past Congressional investigating committees, where the distribution of the products of the farms were the issues immediately involved, will sustain my contentions.

It has been the contention of my colleagues of the past, and here reiterated, that there is one law, not made by man, that not even Congress can repeal—that is the law of SUPPLY AND DEMAND. Regardless of the attitudes of some theoretical planners there are natural forces that enter into the making of the prices of everything, and to my knowledge history does not record an instance wherein these forces have been successfully defeated. Thru circumvention they have at times been temporarily ignored, but not for a prolonged period of time.

TRUTH, like the law of supply and demand, is a natural force, and we all believe that "truth crushed to earth shall rise again." Thru natural evolution and farm experience there has been created a feeding ratio between certain farm products and animals, and by the same experience these products have attained a historical price relationship. These are fundamental and are almost as positive as the sun or the moon.

Thru planning and thru the fixing of prices unrelated to these feeding ratios these natural relationships have become completely distorted. In a free economy this delicate balance is maintained thru price. When prices are not permitted to be a full reflection of related values then our economy is upset. Man then resorts to circumvention, and black markets develop.

TO STOP SUCH VICIOUS PRACTICES it becomes necessary to deal with causes and not effects. To deal with causes one must be realistic and face the facts as they are. If the desire for correction is sincere then at times the remedy might be severe. To acknowledge these maladjustments and to attempt to correct them thru the application of another uneconomic device is only a further circumvention of a natural force which will lead deeper into the mire of economic chaos.

Thru the improper administration of a law designed to hold as nearly as possible during the war period to a fixed economy, we have been taken far afield.

ROLLBACKS AND SUBSIDIES—Gains are not accomplished without risks, but when a prudent business man risks his own capital and concludes that the venture is unprofitable, he immediately sets about putting his house in order so as to prevent a further drain on his resources. Not so with the administration of the O.P.A. When ceiling prices were set on raw materials without regard for profits and the prices of end products, in some instances subsidies and rollbacks were employed in a further attempt to circumvent economic proc-

esses. Such devices are merely an attempt to gloss over a glaring dislocation in our economy, and serve no real purpose. We are told such devices are necessary to prevent inflation or an artificial rise in price. I claim they are devices designed to mislead an unsuspecting public into believing the cost of its living is being controlled. Actually, the public is compelled to pay in taxes not only the amount of the subsidy but also the cost of administration. Where, may I ask, is the saving to the individual when either a rising cost of living or an equal amount in taxes comes out of the same pair of pants?

When price is permitted to tell the truth and reflects the natural law of supply and demand, it serves as a natural corrective. When prices get high production increases. When prices become reactionary, because of lack of demand, production is curtailed, and thus through the observance of the normal experience of history the delicate balance of our economy is again attained.

With ceiling prices we have a managed economy which means fixed prices. Fixed prices may be registered in the normal marketplaces but they do not represent the actual prices at which goods are being exchanged for money. A case in point is corn. The O.P.A. has established a paper ceiling price for the various grades of corn, but it is safe to say that at least 90 per cent of the corn that moves away from the county in which it is grown is moving at the ceiling price plus gratuities in some form. The fixed price does not fully reflect the actual prices paid, and despite the pleadings of experienced people in the trade the facts apparently go unrecognized by those in authority.

THE THIRTY-CENT BONUS—Very recently there has been offered to growers who market corn within a given period a bonus of 30 cents per bushel. This is about its actual related worth, or near the price at which it sells in the black market. This death-bed remedy comes at a time when there remains less than 35 per cent of our last year's crop and carryover. It is not an established price for the new crop, and therefore carries with it no incentive to plant a full acreage to meet the needs which we are told will be heavy for the next eighteen months. Why indeed is corn worth so much for a few days only? Why has not the O.P.A. ceiling price been adjusted heretofore? And why indeed must he be so stubborn about a fixed paper price as to insist on its retention after these few days and once again face black market conditions? A fixed price defies the law of supply and demand, and no country can enjoy in peacetime a free economy when prices are not permitted to register the true conditions.

To clear the present state of chaos which has grown up under a device created because of a war necessity will require among other things the elimination of the ceiling prices on the products of the farms now in the process of growth or still to be planted.

The experiences of the past few years are positive proof that man has not yet arrived at that stage of perfection where he can repeal the economic functions of a natural law.

Gentlemen, I urgently request that you give serious consideration to the arguments favoring the removal of price control over farm commodities regardless of whether or not the price control act is to be extended for any period of time.

A NEW RECORD was set during the month of January, when the mills of the country produced a total of 25.6 million sacks of wheat flour, exceeding by 3 per cent the previous record of 24.8 million sacks established in October, 1945. In lifting wheat flour production to its highest level, the mills ground 59.6 million bushels of wheat and produced 519,000 tons of offal. These amounts topped the corresponding figures for October, 1945, by close to two million bushels of wheat and 17,000 tons of offal, respectively.—Bureau of the Census.



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Grain Carriers

ABANDONMENT of the Chicago, Attica & Southern Railroad for the 62 miles between Morocco and Veedersburg, Ind., was authorized Apr. 15 by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

THE RATE on corn cobs in carloads has been reduced by the Illinois Central to Cairo, Ill., to 14c from Salem, 13c from Nashville, Tenn., and 12c from Sparta and Finton, effective May 15.

NAVIGATION was officially declared open on the Great Lakes Apr. 9 by the council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Three vessels cleared Apr. 8 from Fort William with wheat, oats and barley. The earliest opening on record was Apr. 1, 1902, and the latest May 22, 1888.

THE BULWINKLE bill, passed by the House, should be enacted with the least possible delay, to continue stability of transportation for farm products, regardless of the opposition of theorists in the Department of Justice. Besides urging passage of the bill Clyde B. Aitchison of the Interstate Commerce Commission, told the Senate Committee that it should be extended to include contract carriers.

OMAHA, NEB.—C. E. Stiles of the Interstate Commerce Commission held a hearing here on the complaint by the Omaha Grain Exchange against freight rates that prevent Omaha from receiving wheat from a Kansas area. Opposing Omaha were the Kansas City Board of Trade, Topeka Chamber of Commerce and Missouri Pacific Railroad. The Omaha plea also was opposed by D. C. Owens, traffic manager of the J. C. Lysle Milling Co., Leavenworth.

GRAIN and grain products loading during the week ending Apr. 20 totaled 34,396 cars, a decrease of 900 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 16,903 cars below the corresponding week in 1945. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of April 20 totaled 21,578 cars, a decrease of 1,454 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 12,242 cars below the corresponding week in 1945, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Roads Will Buy Cars

At a meeting of the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board at Chicago Apr. 18 R. E. Clark, manager of the closed car section of the Ass'n of American Railroads, said a program for buying 144,000 freight cars is in the pot right now.

J. J. Mahoney, general superintendent of transportation of the Santa Fe, said the box car shortage will become increasingly stringent in about another month when the Texas wheat crop starts to move.

Mahoney explained that the winter wheat crop not only gives signs of being larger than a year ago but is also coming in about two weeks earlier than usual, due to favorable weather.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Crown Zellerbach Corp. is charged by the Federal Trade Commission with violating the Robinson-Patman Act by price discrimination in the sale of paper by demanding special discounts.

CORN Products Refining Co. net income for 1945 was \$8,633,393, against \$8,532,592 in 1944. Operations have been resumed by Italian, French and Dutch subsidiaries. Its potato starch plants in Eastern Germany and Poland have been dismantled. Morris Sayre, pres., said the outlook for the industry "is very discouraging and unless the present artificial price system is changed the whole country will run out of corn."

Railroads Need Rate Increase

An increase of 25 per cent in freight rates effective May 15, asked by the railroads, is imperative their petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission states, to meet the critical situation resulting from the combination of increased wages of railroad employees, increased and increasing prices for materials and supplies, and a severe decline in traffic and revenues with freight rates still at prewar levels and passenger fares only slightly higher than before the war.

Wages of railroad employees, the petition added, have recently been increased under the procedures of the Railway Labor Act by 16 cents an hour, to apply retroactively from Jan. 1, 1946, which is estimated to add \$619,000,000 to the 1946 wage bill. Added to previous increases of 26 per cent, this brings the total increase in wage levels since the beginning of the war to almost 48 per cent, making the total wage payments in 1946 approximately \$1,355,000,000 more than would have been paid on the prewar basis.

A New Engineering Service

The Better Methods Industrial Engineering Co., with offices at Chicago, Ill., is prepared to check the present equipment and processing flow of grain handling, mills and processing



P. F. McAllister, Chicago, Ill.

plants to suggest changes that will make for greater production at lower costs.

The company does no construction; but will prepare plans and specifications for the work and give adequate supervision in modernizing a present plant or designing a new one.

As chief engineer the company has engaged P. F. McAllister, who has had 25 years of experience in the feed and milling industry.

About 1900 Mr. McAllister was employed as the first full time draftsman for the Weller Mfg. Co. A year later he went with the G. T. Burrell Co., which later became the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co., successively as draftsman, designer, purchasing agent and sales engineer.

In 1939 he became the first full time engineer of the Screw Conveyor Corporation, later becoming sales engineer, a position he resigned in 1945. During all these years he has kept in contact with equipment manufacturers. In his present position as chief engineer he is able to serve his many friends in the trade needing engineering service to better advantage than for some time.

PORLTAND, ORE.—With a plea to the Oregon consumer to "spare something from his abundance" for the famine stalked people of the world, the Oregon food for famine relief committee fired the opening gun of a campaign designed to conserve 20,000 tons of wheat, and 500 tons of fats from oils in Oregon in next 90 days. The general meeting held here attracted some 125 state leaders of trade groups, civic and service organizations, etc., state, city and county officials. Committees and sub-committees were appointed to carry out the action phases of the campaign with Joe K. Carson, former Portland mayor chosen as general state chairman.—F. K. H.

Supply Trade

WICHITA, KAN.—John M. Dyer, 72, an employee of the Bemis Bro. Bag Co. for the past 21 years, died April 24 at his home.—G. M. H.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Speaking before the Chicago Patent Law Ass'n John W. Anderson, pres. of the National Patent Council, charged that Sec'y of Commerce Wallace seems determined to slaughter some inventors and plow under some patents. Wallace would make patents available to every one, which violates all patent laws.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Indiana political unrest, labor difficulties, a food shortage and a thriving black market all will hinder burlap supplies in 1946, according to Ferdinand H. Rhoden, head of burlap purchases for Chase Bag Co. Mr. Rhoden arrived in Boston, April 11, on the SS Exporter from Calcutta, where he spent 60 days in the interest of Chase's buying operations.

TAFT, TEX.—Processing of the biggest grain crop in the history of San Patricio County may be eased this year thru the use of a new type farm-size drier, designed by the engineering division of Texas A. & M. College and now being demonstrated to crop owners here. With motor, fans, burners and necessary construction materials, the driers can be built on the farms for \$350 to \$500, its designers said. The machines are used to dry grain so that it can be stored on the farm without danger of molding.—H. N.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The lumber outlook cannot be termed promising. The Veterans' Emergency Housing Program and many other essential reconversion activities will probably be delayed or handicapped by a lack of this material. Requirements for 1946 are estimated at 36 billion board feet, or about 20 per cent greater than the estimated supply. While a comprehensive and vigorous program of action has been undertaken to increase the lumber supply and to reduce requirements, all requirements cannot be satisfied this year.—Civilian Production Administration.

CLEVELAND, O.—Addressing the American Society of Tool Engineers A. G. Bryant, president of the Bryant Machinery & Engineering Co., Chicago, said the profit incentive and the will to work and to invest on the part of millions of individuals is frustrated by the paralyzing effect of diminishing profits caused by higher costs, excessive taxes, and unfairly controlled prices. "Our economic salvation depends to a large extent upon a reversal of form, upon a stimulation of profits as an inducement for more work, for expanded operations, and for the resultant creation of more production at higher earned wages."

"BELIEVING as I do that farming is a business, honesty demands that I state in this connection, though my utterances may be regarded by most members of the cooperatives as heresy, if farmers get together and form a cooperative to further their business interests, that the cooperative so formed should be taxed just like any other business enterprise is taxed. There is no economic justification for any business enterprise, that has to depend upon tax exemption or tax evasion for its existence. I am afraid if we continue to follow the policy of granting cooperatives tax exemptions that we will, sooner or later, bring the cooperative movement into public disrepute. This would, indeed, be not only a high but a ruinous price to pay because no enterprise can long exist without public approval."—From address by John W. Flannagan, Jr., of Virginia, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the U. S. House of Representatives, before the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Field Seeds

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB.—W. C. Pflug will establish a branch office here for the Pflug Seed Co., of York.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—The Canadian Seed Growers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting June 20, 21 and 22 in the Garry Hotel.

BEAVER DAM, WIS.—Gordon O'Malley, after his discharge from over three years in the Army, has resumed his work as manager of Mill No. 2 of the Mayr Seed & Feed Co.

EAGLE GROVE, IA.—An elevator and storage warehouse costing \$50,000 will be erected on a site just purchased by the Iowa Seed Co., of Des Moines, to be managed by Ralph Mygatt, vice pres.

SIKESTON, MO.—C. K. Morris, local farmer, has purchased the R. T. Couey seed store and will operate it. Mr. and Mrs. Couey, who have lived in Sikeston many years, expect to move to Phoenix, Ariz.—P. J. P.

PIPER CITY, ILL.—A \$35,000 warehouse was completed by the Piper City Producers' Crop Improvement Ass'n recently for the storage of 20,000 bus of hybrid seed corn. The storage house is 60 x 162 ft. and of cement block construction.—P. J. P.

PLATTSBURG, MO.—At the annual election of the Missouri Valley Seed Growers Ass'n in Plattsburg the week of April 18, Fred Hawk of King City was elected president and J. C. Newby of Kansas City secretary and treasurer. The organization's purpose is to help seed growers and a large percentage of the grass seed grown in this area is cared for and marketed through the association.—P. J. P.

LINCOLN, NEB.—In southeast Nebraska the new K-2234 white hybrid yields as much as the best yellow varieties now being grown. The demand for the seed far exceeds the supply. Single cross lines are available to farmers who wish to produce seed for sale. The Nebraska Experiment Station is making final tests on one or more earlier maturing white hybrids which are expected to give superior performance in the south central part of the state.

CONCORDIA, KAN.—George W. Bowman, son of Mrs. George Bowman, Sr., of the Bowman Seed Co., was killed Apr. 2 in an airplane crash near Hastings, Florida. A former army pilot, he participated in nine combat missions in the ETO, returning to the states in 1943. He later managed the Superior branch of the Bowman Seed Co. More recently he had been manager for the GI Crop Dusters, Inc., of Del Rey Beach, Fla.—G. M. H.

IMPORTS of seeds during the 9 months ending Mar. 31, with the corresponding period of 1944-45 in parentheses, have been as follows, in pounds: Alfalfa, 5,000,300 (7,906,400); barley, 1,090,600 (1,357,100); bent grass, 304,600 (none); smooth brome, 6,755,600 (4,215,900); field corn, 4,383,200 (2,867,500); chewings fescue, 1,246,800 (426,900); bahia grass, 334,300 (249,000); dallis grass, 80,500 (554,900); rhodes grass, 165,400 (84,600); sudan grass, 453,500 (44,700); clover mixtures, 331,800 (529,700); oats, 2,768,300 (26,846,400); sweet clover, 10,017,600 (7,919,300); wheat, 1,074,500 (2,599,900), and crested wheatgrass, 528,500 (411,000).—U. S. D. A.

SUBLETTE, KANS.—Something unusual in the grain business is that of the grain elevator organization here. Haskell county's only lawyer, C. G. Dennis, has his law office at a grain elevator in Sublette, which he and his son, Glen, operate.—G. M. H.

Early Giant Lespedeza Not a Recognized Variety

It has been found that seedsmen are distributing lespedeza seed under the name Earl Giant. It appears that this name is being given to a variety of Korean lespedeza which was originally put out under the name Earl Korean Lespedeza 1960.

The characteristics of the plants have been carefully checked, and it has been found that this is not a Giant variety or strain. Altho it is earlier than ordinary Korean lespedeza, seedsmen are warned by the U. S. D. A. that the description, "Giant," should not be used. The seed may be sold under the name "Early Korean Lespedeza."

Coming Oats Tests in Nebraska

By J. C. SWINBANK, field sec'y Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n

Three regional oat tests including samples from 375 eastern Nebraska farms, were planted during the last week in March. One is located at the site of the official Outstate Crops Testing Center on the Ed Gathje farm near Wayne and includes samples from Knox, Wayne, Dakota, Madison, Pierce and Thurston Counties. The second, made up of representative samples from Polk and Merrick Counties, is on the Ansel Frederickson farm 10 miles west of Osceola. Douglas, Washington and Sarpy Counties are co-operating in the third test located on the D. J. Fitzgibbons farm $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Elkhorn.

The samples will be studied and classified during the summer and a field meeting will be held at each plot shortly before harvest.

Thru the co-operation of the Outstate Soils and Crops Testing Program, a yield test to compare 12 commercially grown oat varieties was planted at each location. Such new varieties as Clinton and Osage have been included.

Corn Variety and Hybrid Tests in Texas

By P. J. LYERLY, cotton breeder, Ysleta, Tex.

While corn cannot compete with cotton as a cash crop in the El Paso Valley under existing conditions, a limited acreage is grown for consumption on the farm and as a catch crop. An experiment was started in 1943 at the El Paso Valley Experiment Station, Ysleta, Tex., to determine if varieties or hybrids could be found which would be more productive than the Mexican June commonly grown. The 1943 test was conducted on soil of medium fertility and those in 1944 and 1945 on soil of rather low fertility. Fertilizer was applied as a side dressing in the 1945 test at the rate of 100 pounds of double superphosphate and 100 pounds of ammonium nitrate per acre.

Of the varieties and hybrids tested during the three-year period, Texas Hybrid 7-W and Funk G-711 were outstanding in yield, averaging about 8 bushels more per acre than Mexican June. National 134T was among the highest yielding entries in 1944 and 1945 and Texas Hybrid 20 and Lowalthe 31A in the 1945 test.

Most of the hybrids, particularly the cornbelt hybrids, which yielded more than Mexican June, also had a higher percentage of damaged kernels resulting both from ear worms and ear rotting fungi. In 1943, when ear-rotting organisms were unusually severe, 13.1% of the ears of Funk G-711 were classified as unsound as compared to 4.2% for Mexican June. Na-

tional 134T also produced corn of poorer quality. Likewise, the northern hybrids are much more susceptible to damage by birds because of looser and shorter husks. Bird damage in some instances may be very severe. Texas hybrid 7-W may be damaged by hot dry winds.

While several hybrids have consistently yielded more than Mexican June, no hybrid was superior to Mexican June in all respects. The additional yields, especially of northern hybrids, may be more than offset by poorer quality grain and greater damage by birds. Mexican June appeared to be the best of the entries tested for silage.

Barley Varieties

By T. E. STOA, agronomist, No. Dak. Agr. Exp. Sta.

Barley varieties which are in most demand for malting purposes are Wis. 38, "L" (Kindred), Manchuria and O.A.C. 21 (also called Arctic). Wis. 38 has preference for the production of brewers' malt while the others are preferred for the production of distillers' malt, but may also be used for brewing purposes. The largest industrial outlet is for brewers' malt.

Wis. 38 when not injured by disease, as it was in some sections of the State in 1943 and 1944, is the highest yielding of the malting varieties. An unfavorable characteristic of Wis. 38 is a long weak neck that breaks readily when ripe, sometimes resulting in considerable loss of heads, if the crop can not be harvested promptly. The "L" barley, like other Manchurian types of barley, has fair tolerance to diseases, thus would be more dependable in years and under conditions when such diseases are common. "L" barley also has some resistance to stem rust. Rough awns and a weak straw are the most serious disadvantages for this variety. Manchuria, and more especially O.A.C. 21, have a bluish aleurone kernel and in grading are less likely to be classed as mellow and grade malting than varieties which do not have this bluish color.

To malt well a variety of suitable malting quality should be uniform, plump, well filled, starchy, not damaged in threshing, free from admixtures, and especially admixtures of Trebi and two-row barleys. Barley of high malting quality is most likely to be obtained in a season when there is a favorable moisture supply throughout the growing season and the ripening temperatures are moderate.

The grower who intends to sell barley for malting purposes should have in mind the kind and quality of barley preferred on the market and strive to produce and deliver such quality grain. Because of the shortage of malting barley and the increasing demand for such barley, North Dakota growers have in recent years enjoyed a much larger outlet for their barley than usual. We may be able to retain a large portion of that market in the coming years if care is used in the choice of varieties grown for sale, and proper effort is made to market a crop generally free from undesirable admixtures and otherwise of high quality.

FEED BARLEYS.—Differences in the feeding qualities of the several varieties grown apparently are not significant. Some of the "feed" barleys now available, however, appear to yield better than those which class as "malting" varieties. Tregal and Trebi have rather consistently been higher in yield than the other varieties and therefore deserve a large consideration where the barley is grown mainly to be fed on the farm. Tregal has the smooth or semi-smooth awn character and smaller kernel as distinct from the coarse rough awn and large hard kernel so characteristic of Trebi. Both these varieties appear to yield well under a fairly wide range of seasonal conditions. They have a rather short straw, and carry the head more erect than most of the barleys.

Plush has a good strong straw and stands up well, but does not yield consistently. Spartan is a two-row, smooth awn, early variety, suited for areas where earliness and strength of straw is especially desired. Under reasonably favor-

able conditions for barley Spartan usually does not yield up with other varieties. In our trials to date Mars has not been outstanding in yield. Its advantages for this area appear mainly in strength of straw, fairly early maturity with some resistance to stem rust.

Tests of the New Weed Killer

Bruce Thornton of the seed laboratory of the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station finds that the new hormone weed killer is almost miraculous in its effects. He reports that from the standpoint of reaction to treatment with 2, 4-D weeds may be divided into three groups as follows:

PROMISING—Bindweed, silverleaf and wooley-leaved poverty weeds, perennial sow-thistle, burdock, curled dock, fanweed, wild lettuce, lawn weeds, willows, cottonwood sprouts, cat tails.

DOUBTFUL—Canada thistle, white weed, Russian knapweed, leafy spurge.

RESISTANT—Grasses (tame and weedy), mouse ear, poverty weed and many others.

As a selective spray, 2, 4-D may be successfully applied to lawns, killing dandelions, plantain, chickweed, etc., without injury to the grass. White Dutch clover is subject to more or less severe injury, depending on conditions. Bindweed and other broad-leaved weeds in grain fields have also been treated without apparent injury to the grain. The same has been claimed with reference to corn, although there seems to be some question as to future development, particularly of brace roots.

Bean Seed Needs Testing

Elevator operators handling beans in Michigan report that the outward appearance of bean seed this year cannot be trusted or used as the basis of determining a value of beans for seed. During the past few weeks, many samples of seed beans have been tested for germination.

Some beautiful white, bright lots have had to be discarded for seed purposes, because they germinated too low to insure a crop. On the other hand, other lots of bean seed that are dull and stained in appearance germinated from 90 to 98 per cent and, accordingly, were saved for seed purposes. This does not mean that all bright seed lots are poor and all dull lots will be good, but it is pointed out that all beans that will be used for seed should be tested for germination now.

During the seed preparation operations, it has been observed that the small beans, which may be weak and immature, are the ones most weak in their germinating ability. This observation is verified by the fact that they have germinated bean seed samples that were screened over commercial size screens, which germinated only 80 to 83 per cent. After screening these same beans over a number 19 top screen and a 12-64 slotted bottom screen to remove the large and real small beans, the same lots of beans germinated 93 to 98 per cent. It is believed that many lots of seed beans can be greatly improved by re-screening them to a uniform size.

Delivery Charge for Hauling

Effective Apr. 22 the O.P.A. amended F.P.R. 2 to provide that on sales of grain by retailers "If you do your own hauling, your delivery charge shall be: 5 cents per hundred pounds for distances of not more than 5 miles; or 7½ cents per hundred pounds for distances over 5 miles; or at your option, the 'hauling allowance' as defined herein."

"Any Regional Administrator, or any District Director authorized by the appropriate Regional Administrator, may adjust the delivery charge provided in this subparagraph (2) insofar as it applies to deliveries to a specified locality from any named point or points, when it appears that the nature of the haul is such that the charges otherwise permitted are, in view of the unusual local conditions, inadequate and are likely to disrupt the movement of the commodity to that locality."

Plea For Return to A Free Society

An address by Ody H. Lamborn, of New York City, pres. of the National Ass'n of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, Inc., before the Fort Wayne, Ind., Chamber of Commerce.

One does not have to be an economist to know that the American economy is dangerously ill. We see it all around us.

We know that there are many essential products we cannot buy freely and many we cannot buy at all. We know that there are many products that the fabricators will not produce. We know that there are severe price dislocations between many related products which are checking or stopping the production and natural flow of much needed raw materials and finished products. We know that strikes are working a great hardship on the nation and taking a vast toll on the production side. We know that black markets have honeycombed the nation, breaking down the sense of moral values of the people and putting vast sums, untaxable, into the hands of the scum of the nation. We know, in general, that our machinery of production and trade is dangerously out of kilter and that it behoves us to make major repairs as quickly as possible.

The Bible exhorts us to realize that we are our brothers' keepers. If we miss the importance of this in the spiritual sense we assuredly cannot do so in the practical sense, because in our great country it is obvious that no one is sufficient unto himself in the producing and obtaining of the necessities of life. In many instances our various industries are so interdependent that if only ONE major industry fails to function properly it cripples or closes a host of others, and millions of people suffer. More and more we are awakening to the stern realization that we are utterly dependent upon each other if our standard of living is to be maintained. Only the stupid man or industry can take the attitude "me first and the devil take the hindmost." By the same token, one segment of our population cannot call for, or tolerate, the regimentation of another segment, and itself remain free.

OUR SO-CALLED DEMOCRACY has degenerated into many pressure groups each working on the theory that the squeaking wheel gets the grease, of course from the Federal pork barrel. And there is no question about it—we have now such a vicious system of regimentation that all roads MUST lead to Washington, because Washington, these days, controls almost everything except the air we breathe.

More and more we find ourselves in a veritable vortex of confused thinking and conflicting economic theories, if you can dignify some of our present crazy-quilt programs by classifying them under the general heading of Economics.

NO LONGER A FREE SOCIETY.—We can list many reasons for the present chaos but underneath the surface of our internal strife, composed of strikes, black markets, shortages, ill-will, and so forth, we inevitably get down to the fact that we are no longer a truly free society as we once were. We have suspended, but I hope we have not eliminated for good, the only true "governor" of economic machinery so necessary to a free society, namely the free market. We have substituted for free markets a myriad of government controls, all in keeping with the idea that through a planned or regimented economy we can decree satisfactory production and distribution for 140,000,000 people. The idea is fantastic in a democracy! It will not work unless we go whole hog and regiment the people as completely as the communistic state. Even then it cannot "deliver the goods" as efficiently as free markets in a free society because it substitutes the judgment of a few

bureaucrats for the combined judgment of industry, and the people at large.

And do not think for one moment that there are not those who see current controls as an opportunity for the incubation of further controls until their ends are more readily attained. We cannot remain "half free" and "half regimented"!

We hear much about free enterprise these days; and much of it is merely lip service. The bureaucrat at his desk in Washington says controls are necessary to save free enterprise. Many business men say "lift all controls from my back but for heaven's sake keep them on the other fellow." The union man, the farmer, and others, are seemingly for free enterprise. But too many "roups want something extra for themselves, and want the Administration, and Congress particularly, to make exceptions in their favor. It's like the special plea to the butcher: "Save the steak for me and let the other fellow have the entrails." Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace wants us to believe that he is the No. 1 champion of the free enterprise system. John L. Lewis' heart is bleeding for the free enterprise system, and so on, ad infinitum.

DO NOTHING.—Is anyone doing anything to get us out from under shackling Government controls? It is true Congress is attempting to rationalize O.P.A., but its program thus far does not appear to be thoroughly thought out. In this connection, remember that the cries from the left you hear today about the emasculation of O.P.A. will be repeated next year or the following year or whenever an attempt is made to restrict or abolish that agency.

FREE ENTERPRISE.—Now let's see what this expression "free enterprise" means, of which so many speak glibly and too many with tongue in cheek. Free enterprise is synonymous with free markets. Free enterprise is the antithesis of Government control. Free enterprise is the fifth freedom, the freedom so necessary to a democratic people in getting full production and the type of distribution where the person of modest circumstances who "doesn't know somebody" has a chance to get his share of the goods available. Free enterprise develops the best, whether it be ideas, production, the standard of living, esprit de corps, or citizenship.

To put it in even simpler terms, until the time comes when John Jones and Pete Smith can bargain with each other and arrive at a mutually satisfactory price for a sack of potatoes, a bushel of wheat, or a pound of coffee, without the Government's sitting in judgment as a kind of referee or umpire or without a Government agency's directing what it thinks is the right price for the commodity bought and sold, we will not have free enterprise.

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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Too many people think that free enterprise has something to do with big business only, with transactions running into tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands of dollars. This is, of course, wrong, for the source of all big business is little business. Free enterprise or free marketing must begin with the basic commodity produced on or from the land or mined from the earth's interior. And obviously if the prices of basic commodities are controlled by Government decree the price of every commodity processed from those commodities must also be controlled by Government. Controls in every detail must follow in every process if the basic raw material is controlled. You cannot stand the pyramid on its head without its toppling over. The marketing structure must have a sound foundation.

BLACK MARKETS.—Controlled markets generate black markets. They are the parents of the most iniquitous system in America. Black markets are the despilers of character and honest trade. And all the white paint in the world won't make the black market white. You cannot, even with Government whitewash, make a black market white. The free market is a white market!

Professor F. A. Harper, of Cornell University, recently wrote a book entitled "The Crisis of the Free Market" which is, incidentally, must reading for all serious thinkers. In it he says, in part:

"A free economy cannot exist without free prices. Any statements or inferences to the contrary are delusive. Actions based on any other assumptions are either pitfalls or baited traps. Free prices are so much at the heart of a free economy as to be almost another name for the same thing. Prices are the forms of expression of all economic decisions, and free decisions have no other means of expression than through free prices. Prices in our economic affairs are the counterpart of the decisions of juries. A free (honest) decision of a jury rests on the freedom of jurors to express their honest opinions, and it is the same within a price system."

"Devices to prevent prices from being free and from being freely determined in the market, when created by law and enforced by law, become the equivalent of convicting a jury that persists in objecting to having its decision altered."

Once a nation of great trades, keen bargainers, and discriminating judges of values, wielding as buyers a dominating influence on what the producer would make, today we find ourselves, like the stray dog, taking the scraps and licking the hand of the maker or purveyor.

Instead of encouraging production the existing system of controlled prices is stifling it. Instead of insuring an equitable distribution of available goods at proper ceiling prices present controls are expanding the black market. And I would like to add a word for the smug and satisfied business executives who finds that the Government fixing of prices and guaranteeing margins gives him more time for golf and bridge with, in some cases, more money. He should not be rocked to sleep by this soothing drug of Government control for as it continues and extends itself his company won't require topflight men to run it. Rather, first class clerks will be able to carry out the instructions of Washington as well as he.

SUBSIDY WASTEFUL.—And how futile and wasteful the subsidy has been! Few people realize the startling and stupendous costs. These subsidies are running at the rate of almost two billions of dollars per year. With the passage of the building material subsidy program this figure would be boosted to three billions of dollars per annum. These subsidies are sucked from the Federal Treasury in lieu of higher prices. You and I know that the cost has been terrific and the results in increased production questionable. Subsidies have been an unsatisfactory substitute for a part of the price which would have gone to the farmer and others for increased production and the subsidy program places the farmer and producers of subsidized goods in a position of dependence on the generosity of Government and subject to disastrous effects of ill-conceived judgments of a political agency.

After commenting on the evils of subsidies a recent editorial aptly said:

"Meanwhile, the Administration, asking consumers to eat less, proposes to make it easier for them to eat more by continuing to pay a part of their grocery bill through food subsidies."

Subsidies are throwing our Government into economic conflicts. We have every evidence noted that our Government is now in the quicksands of its own creation. And at the same time it is intensifying the dependence of the people on Government. Acceleration is being given the idea of Government protection and support "from the cradle to the grave." Less and less under such conditions will people be able to stand on their own two feet. But in time the invalid will pay, and pay heavily.

Ancient Romans also had their day with bread and circuses.

Subsidies and their extension invariably lead to increased Government controls. They place the "big stick" in the hands of the Government employee and help him to entrench himself more deeply. And parenthetically I might observe that despite the fact that the war is over there are still almost as many Federal Government employees as there were at the height of the war, approximately 3,000,000. We have been able to demobilize rapidly our Army of many millions but our army of federal employees will, it seems, like taxes, be with us forever. Since Government does not produce either goods or wealth and is merely administrative in character, that part of these millions of federal employees (and the number would be very substantial) which is not absolutely needed in the legitimate function of Government represents a waste of productive power which the nation can ill afford. These people should be turned out to produce much needed goods and materials.

SO EMBROILED in its own network of red tape and controls has the Government become that we find that much of Congress' time is absorbed in investigating this and that Government agency's activities. Our President is forced to drop matters of State and of great international importance to settle wage and price disputes. In the meantime, a pitched battle is going on among labor and management and all related groups largely because Government controls won't permit adjustments without reporting to the Captain's desk (a) to get approval of the wage increase, and (b) to find out if the producer may increase his price. All of this contributes to the weakening of our nation at a time when we should be producing in a big way and singing at our work.

It should be obvious that all of the most brilliant minds in the world cannot devise or make work a regimented economy which would equal that which we could have if we were a free people economically. And our weakness serves us ill in a period when we need to be strong.

A NATION ON CRUTCHES.—Now, as the people of the nation gradually relinquished, in a critical period some ten years ago, presumably for an "emergency," certain of their God-given prerogatives and permitted the centralization of our economy, they became drugged by the seeming simplification of life. It seemed so much easier to have a paternalistic Government worry about their problems, and create during any period of seeming "crisis" new types of controls or aids. The war thrust us deeper into this quicksand, so that today we are indeed a nation on crutches. And there we will stay until some of the spirit of our forefathers gives us the gumption and guts to throw the crutches away. In the meantime we should do some soul searching and realize that actually no one took anything away from us. NO, we gave it away; and if we are not alert to the trend and tide and fail to fight we will continue to drift down the stream until it is too late to turn back. After all, we get in life pretty much what we "earn" by our acts. We are "earning" a day of grim reckoning!

DIOCLETIAN TRIED PRICE CONTROL.—On this subject of Government control of prices it is interesting to note that a Roman Emperor, Diocletian, tried to control the price not only of wheat but of almost every product; beef, grain, eggs, clothes, and other articles. This was 305 A.D. He set official prices for these products and the penalty for buying or selling at any other price was death. The result was the producers refused to deliver when prices were low and consumers refused to buy when prices were high and the plan failed completely. Writing on this subject in 314 A.D., Lactantius said:

"Diocletian set himself to regulate the prices of all vendible things. There was much bloodshed upon very slight trifling accounts and the people brought provisions no more to markets, since they could not get a reasonable price for

(Concluded on page 318)

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Feedstuffs

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The British Columbia Feed Manufacturers Ass'n and related poultry organizations have given the University of British Columbia \$5,000 for research into poultry mortality.

BREWERS dried grains production during March amounted to 13,700 tons, against 19,800 in February and 16,400 tons in March, 1945, as reported by the U.S.D.A. In July, 1943, the production was 23,600 tons.

THE Department of Agriculture has asked the Civilian Production Administration for 140,000,000 gallons of molasses in 1946 for livestock feed, and requests at least half be released immediately for livestock feed and none be allocated for alcohol.

DISTILLERS dried grains production during March amounted to 34,600 tons, against 42,400 in February and 55,800 tons in March, 1945, as reported by the U.S.D.A. This great reduction in the production of a valuable feed is the result of government order.

DECATUR, ILL., Apr. 27.—Mill feed production in the United States showed a slight reduction from the previous week and totaled 71,500 tons. This compares with 73,900 tons a week earlier and 108,000 tons a year ago. The decline in output reflects a tightening in the wheat situation. Most mills report difficulty in obtaining supplies. Although the government has limited the production of flour for domestic distribution to 75 per cent of last year's volume, the trade reports that a shortage of wheat has already forced the reduction.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

PORLAND, ORE.—Food production and conservation program, will continue on a wartime basis, according to W. A. Schofield, Dean of Agriculture, Oregon State College, but there will be modifications in volume of poultry production and in certain feeding practices, to conserve wheat for use as direct human food. Oregon poultry and turkey raisers have already indicated intention of reducing turkey and chicken flocks fully as much as suggested in the goals for this state. Suggested reduction first step at 15 per cent per chicken was changed to 19 per cent, while the turkey goal now asks for a reduction of about 54,000 birds raised. Recent changes in the wheat conservation order allowing far western states to use up to 85 per cent as much wheat and mixed feeds as last year will provide adequate grain for full production.—F. K. H.

Freight Assisted Feed Shipments

During the first five months of the present crop year the Dominion government paid claims on more than 45,000,000 bus. of wheat, oats, barley and rye, as well as on some 332,000 tons of screenings and millfeeds shipped under the freight assistance policy from the prairie provinces to eastern Canada and British Columbia, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

The wheat shipments to the end of December of some 12,000,000 bus. represented about 48 per cent of the quantity moved under the scheme during the entire crop year 1944-45. In the case of oats, claims were paid on over 19,000,000 bus. during the August-December period of 1945 which was equal to about 46 per cent of the total in the last crop year. The barley movement of over 13,000,000 bus. was more than 43 per cent of the 1944-45 crop year total.

Made False Representations of Feeds

Acme Feeds, Inc., of Forest Park, Ill., has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue making the following representations concerning poultry and stock feeds it sells:

That Old Reliable Acme is the best or cheapest ration, grows more bone and frame than any other ration when used with cow's milk and pasture, is equal to milk in the feeding value for pigs and for feeding and fattening hogs, and has been proven superior to competing protein supplements by every scale test in every State.

That Acme Calf Meal is equal to milk in feeding value or is a proven milk substitute;

That Acme Big 9 Steer Feed, when used as a supplement with corn, will cause steers to grind their feed better, keep cattle in full or even appetite, or prevent scouring, or that one pound of the product is equal to two pounds or any other specified amount of oil meal;

That Acme Dairy Cattle 9 Proteins will grow more bone and frame than competing feeds or contains a greater proportion of digestible protein than any similar product;

That Acme Egg Balancer added to grain will provide a mixture at less cost than any other formula, and that Acme Egg Mash is the most palatable mash on the market; and

That Acme Chick Starter has the highest "raise" in chick percentage or carries less fiber than any other chick starter.

Acme Feeds, Inc., also agrees to stop representing that its plant is the most modern in the world; that commercial feeds and corn substitutes are made from the poorest quality of corn and by-products of corn, oats and other inferior ingredients, and that molasses dairy feeds are fillers only or that the amount of molasses therein is limited to one-third or any other specified proportion, or that the ingredients, other than molasses, in such feed are oat hulls, screenings or weed seeds.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—To keep its mill running the Sperry-Gerard Milling Co. has had to buy wheat from the Pacific Coast. The ceiling on New York wheat is \$1.845 per bushel, freight, brokerage and other fees via the Panama Canal and Albany, N. W., brought the price of the wheat shipped in to \$2.30 per bushel.—G. E. T.

Pennsylvania Feed Men Consider Grain Shortage

The spring meeting of the Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n was held Apr. 12 at the Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., with nearly 160 in attendance.

M. CLIFFORD TOWNSEND, vice pres. of the Central Soya Co., pointed out that there is much less corn available than there was a year ago. This is likewise true of many other grains, and in the aggregate, according to Mr. Townsend, there are 235,000,000 bus less feed grain to be had now than at the corresponding time last year.

Mr. Townsend also said that protein supplies are dangerously low. Livestock units, he continued, have not been decreased by the number suggested and this situation has emphasized the scarcity of grains.

HERMAN FAKLER, of Washington, D. C., vice pres. of the Millers National Federation, opined that price control will be extended, as will the flour subsidy, but definite information is not immediately available. The flour subsidy will be continued until June 30, but after that Mr. Fakler explained, millers may face a 10-day termination clause, which would make milling operations very uncertain.

MILES HORST, sec'y of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, said present ceiling prices made any improvement in the feed situation impossible.

Adulteration and Misbranding

DIXON, ILL.—Utley Noble, trading as the Mor-Milk Co., was fined \$450 for deficiency of fat and protein in Mor-Milk for Pigs and Hogs.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The court ordered destroyed 250 100-lb. bags of Rubco Meat Bone Scrap shipped by H. M. Rubin Co. to Vineyard, N. J., because of broken glass.

MENTEAU, LA.—The Pelican Rice Mill was fined \$6,000 for substituting rice hulls and ground oyster shell in a product represented to be rice bran.

NEW BREMEN, O.—A fine of \$100 and costs was imposed on the Bremco Mills for the shipment into Maryland of alfalfa meal containing 30 per cent fiber instead of the 24 per cent stated on the label.

MESA, ARIZ.—A fine of \$750 was imposed on the Tremaine Alfalfa Milling Co. for the shipment into Wisconsin of Westsun Brand Alfalfa Meal containing more crude fiber than stated on the label.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Kansas Soy Products, Inc., is charged by the state of Kansas with 16 violations of the state law on manufacture and sale of commercial feedingstuffs. It is alleged samples show an ingredient not stated on the label and that they have been adulterated.—G. M. H.

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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL



Leo T. Murphy, Omaha, Nebr., Vice-Pres.,
Allied Mills, Inc.

Feed Trade School in New Mexico

Sponsored by the New Mexico Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n and the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts a feed trade school will be held at Clovis, N. M., May 16 and 17.

The school will consist of lectures and instruction by the staff of the college, officials from the state Feed and Fertilizer Control Office, the state Seed Laboratory and guest instructors from qualified persons in the industry.

Due to the serious feed situation and the need of the latest knowledge to insure best use of available feedstuffs, a large attendance at the school is expected. Those interested in attending should communicate with Austin Brooks at Clovis, local chairman, or the College.

A banquet will be held the evening of the first day with Lloyd Case as toastmaster.

Jack Dean, Kansas City, executive sec'y of the Midwest Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, will make the principal address at the banquet.

The program will include:

Foundation of Feeding, Ivan Watson, Animal Husbandman, Extension Service, N.M.A.C.

Meaning of Feed Tag Analyses, W. E. Watkins, Animal Nutrition Chemist, New Mexico Agriculture Experiment Station, New Mexico College.

Your Feed Control Department, R. W. Ludwick, New Mexico Feed & Fertilizer Control Office.

Livestock Feeding Problems in this Area, Ivan Watson. Vitamin in Animal and Poultry Nutrition; Question and Answer Period.

Building a Dairy Ration—E. E. Anderson.

Records and Accounting, Arthur Ravel, Pres. New Mexico Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Feeding Practices of this Area, W. G. Vinton, County Agent, Roosevelt County.

Interpreting Feed Analyses, W. E. Watkins. Poultry Rations and Feeding Practices, E. E. Anderson.

State Feed Law and Work of State Seed Laboratory, Miss Elizabeth McSwain, Seed Analyst, State Seed Laboratory.

Government Regulations Affecting Feed Trade, Lloyd Case, executive sec'y.
Panel Discussion—Grain and Feed Dealers Problems—Austin Brooks, presiding.
Safety and Fire Prevention, Mills Mutuals Instructor (to be named).
Sound Credit Practices, Executive, New Mexico Retail Credit Association. (To be named).

Leo T. Murphy Appointed Vice Pres.

Announcement is made by H. J. Buist, pres., Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago, of the appointment of Leo T. Murphy as vice-pres., in charge of the company's plant operations.

Mr. Murphy, who has been in the service of Allied Mills, Inc., at Peoria and Omaha, for over twenty-five years, was just recently presented with a twenty-five year Service Award pin. He has been in charge of the company's Nebraska properties since 1930. These properties consist of a soybean plant, feed plant, and alfalfa plant at Omaha, and dehydrating and sun-cured alfalfa plants at Cozad and Elm Creek.

Mr. Murphy is director of the Livestock National Bank, Omaha, and last year was pres. of the American Dehydrators' Ass'n, and is now director of that Ass'n. He is a member of the OPA Industry Advisory Committee, covering the alfalfa industry. He is now on its Agricultural Committee. He is also a member of the Greater Omaha Ass'n and Project Chairman of the River Rail Terminal and River Transportation Committee. He is also a director of the Omaha Manufacturers' Ass'n; vice-pres. and director of Elm Creek Alfalfa Mills, Inc.

Distillers Feeds for Growing Pigs

A series of four trials was conducted with protein supplements which included distillers' solubles or distillers' dried grains with alfalfa meal and steamed bone meal. The rations included ground yellow corn as the basis for the studies of the protein supplements for pigs from 30 to approximately 145 lb. in weight.

The gains produced indicated that the distillers' feed products did not contain all of the essential amino acids at a level required to promote a satisfactory rate of growth. In the first trial, one of the three lots of 10 pigs each fed dried grains in a protein supplement made slower gains than one lot fed distillers' dried solubles, from which it was concluded that the added fiber hindered satisfactory gains.

In the second experiment, with three lots of 10 pigs each, practical rations for growing pigs were formulated when distillers' dried solubles were used as a vitamin supplement with a small amount of animal protein or protein entirely from vegetable sources, which produced results equal to those of a control ration. Additions of linseed meal to the all-vegetable ration in the third trial increased the rate and efficiency of gain. Little difference was noted in performance between high and low animal protein rations.

Slightly faster gains were produced by the low-protein rations than by the high-protein rations up to 100 lbs. in weight, but there was little difference in performance during the whole growth period. Indirect evidence indicated that an increase in the calcium and phosphorus level of the all-vegetable protein supplement when fed on pasture would result in more rapid gains.

Less supplement was required per 100 lbs. of gain in all trials with those supplements containing the highest percentages of crude protein. However, all the lots required about the same quantity of protein per 100 lbs. of gain. Costs of gain were reduced by pasture, as indicated by six lots of 10 pigs each, one-half of which were fed in dry lot and one-half on pasture.—Journal of Animal Science.

Feed Ass'n Doubts Protein Shipments Actually Received

Despite assurances from Washington congressmen the protein allocated to Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico out of the set aside had been delivered, officials of the Rocky Mountain Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n expressed doubt shipments had actually been received although it may have been shipped by the processors. Most of the members believe no more than half of the amounts allotted have been delivered, Lloyd Case, executive secretary of the ass'n, declared.

The allocations of protein are made from an amount each processor is required to "set aside" out of his production to be shipped at government direction into areas not getting enough thru regular channels to take care of their needs. The War Food Administration has charge of the allocations. In February, allocations for the three states amounted to 3,600 tons. The March amount is 1,943 tons; 1,071 of which is ear-marked for New Mexico, 817 for Colorado and 55 for Wyoming.



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Vitamin Supplements for Low Grade Alfalfa Meal

Four lots of 100 New Hampshire broilers each were fed different experimental rations to 12 weeks of age, as follows: (1) Basal ration supplemented with 10 per cent of dehydrated alfalfa meal, (2) basal supplemented with 10 percent dehydrated alfalfa meal and crystalline vitamin G, (3) basal supplemented with 10 per cent bleached sun-cured alfalfa plus vitamins A and G, (4) basal supplemented with 10 per cent of an alfalfa substitute plus vitamins A and G. The vitamin A and D content was approximately the same in each ration while vitamin G was 50 per cent lower in the first lot than in the last three lots.

Average weight was higher and mortality was lower in the lots which received sun-cured alfalfa meal and alfalfa substitute, which indicated that vitamins A and G could be used as supplements to rations low in these vitamins with results comparable to similar rations in which high quality alfalfa was used. The liver meal product used as a carrier of vitamin A may have been responsible for some of the beneficial results.—Kansas Agric. Expt. Sta.

Program of Feed Manufacturers

R. M. Field, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, outlines the program of the annual meeting to be held May 22, 23 and 24 at French Lick Springs, Ind., as follows:

The first day, May 22, there will be an address on "The Feed Picture" by Ralph A. Maddox, President, Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, also an address by Samuel D. Jackson, Governor Associated Commodity Exchanges. The session will be opened by a report of the Chairman of our Board of Directors, Arthur F. Hopkins.

Thursday, May 23, an address—"The Veterinarian and the Feed Salesman," by Dr. A. H. Groth, Louisiana State University. Dr. Groth is chairman of the Committee on Animal Nutrition of the American Veterinary Medical Ass'n. Also, an address "Public Relations" by Bert E. Stolpe, Des Moines, Ia., who is well known to all of our members, and his talk will be well worth listening to. We are hoping to have N. E. Dodd, undersecretary of agriculture also on the program, but he has not yet accepted.

Friday, May 24, Hugh J. Burras, of Theodore Sills & Co., Chicago, will report on the Ass'n's public relations and publicity program. This will be well worth the attention of all members. The closing address on May 24, will be by Dr. Allen D. Albert of Chicago—"Our Nation and World Affairs." Dr. Albert has been a national figure for years, President, Rotary International, 1915-16, Consultant, U. S. State Department at the United Nations Conference, San Francisco, April, 1945, and member of many national commissions and organizations. A wonderful speaker. Programs thus far outlined are morning programs.

Wednesday, May 22, 1:30 p. m. Open meeting of the Dog Food Division, E. D. Griffin, Chicago, chairman, address—"Sell or Go Bust" by A. A. Motley. Dog Food Forum Speakers—Dr. C. A. Elvehjem, University of Wisconsin, Dr. H. E. Robinson, Swift & Co., and Dr. S. W. Haigler, St. Louis. There may be some additional addresses or events scheduled which will be announced at the meeting.

Thursday, May 23, 2:00 p. m. session. Open meeting of the Nutrition Council of the Ass'n, Warren S. Baker, Boston, Mass., chairman. Address—"University of Co-operation of Industry" by Dr. J. Holmes Martin, Head of Poultry Department, Purdue University. "Some Newer Aspects of Cattle Nutrition," by Dr. C. F. Huffman, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, Michigan State College. There may be some further addresses on this program.

Colorado Nutrition Conference Held

Those interested in feeds, feeding, and feed supplies who gathered at Colorado A. & M. College for the third annual Rocky Mountain Feed Manufacturers Nutrition Conference heard some of the nation's outstanding authorities on animal nutrition and also were afforded an opportunity to take part in panel discussions. The short course and the conference were sponsored jointly by the College and the Rocky Mountain Grain, Milling & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

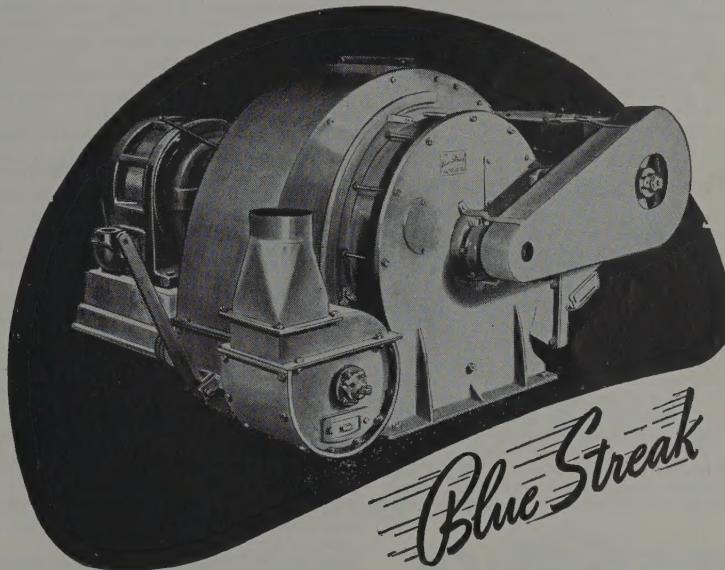
Of especial interest to feed dealers and the farmers and livestock raisers they serve was the address by Ralph M. Field, president of the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n. Keynote of his speech was the critical feed shortage, which he characterized as "getting worse every day."

The conference also climaxed the College's first Grain Trades and Feed Dealers' Short Course, which nineteen Colorado and New Mexico men attended.

Outside speakers of note included Professor Gustave Bohstedt, chairman of the animal husbandry department at the University of Wisconsin; Dr. T. S. Sutton, professor of animal husbandry at Ohio State University; H. J. Almquist, Booth Fisheries of San Francisco; E. J. Maynard, livestock consultant of the Great Western Sugar Co.; Dr. Lawrence Morris of the University of Wyoming, and Dr. G. C. Wallis of Standard Brands, Inc.

Other speakers were members of the staff of Colorado A. & M. College who have been intimately connected with nutrition experiments.

The two-day program was divided into phases of interest to raisers of all types of livestock. The phases included discussion of poultry, dairy cattle, feedlot problems, and range livestock.



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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Garbage Meal in Chick Ration

In two experiments in which 14 lots of 20 Rhode Island Red chicks were fed to 6 weeks of age, the relative growth on rations containing processed garbage alone or with soybean meal, meat meal, or fish meal was compared. The inclusion of approximately 30 per cent processed garbage gave satisfactory results when soybean meal or fish meal supplied the remainder of the protein. Garbage up to 20 per cent gave satisfactory results with meat meal.—Hawaii Exp. Station.

Fish Press Water in Chick Rations

Two per cent of fish-press water or fish-liver meal supplied all the factors except riboflavin, vitamin D, and minerals needed to supplement a diet of yellow corn and soybean meal. After precipitation most of the protein of fish-press water with alcohol, the remaining solution, contained most of the supplementary value. Flavor of the cooked chicken was not adversely affected by feeding fish-press water.—*Poultry Science*.

Fewer Chicks Hatched

The output of chicks by commercial hatcheries for the country as a whole during March was about 3 per cent less than in March last year. The demand for chicks for farm flock replacement was reported unsettled because of the uncertain feed situation. The decrease shown in the March hatch was due to lighter hatches in the deficit feed producing areas of the country. Bookings for the latter part of April and later are considerably below a year ago. A rather sharp break in the output of chicks is expected to begin toward the end of April, with hatcheries closing earlier than usual. Very strong demand exists for commercial broiler chicks.

The number of chicks produced during March

was estimated at 261,200,000, compared with 268,232,000 during March last year. Production for the first 3 months of this year totaled 424,035,000 chicks, compared with 435,121,000 during the like period last year.—U. S. D. A.

Fattening Chickens with Estrogens

The addition of the estrogens to the feed caused fat to be rapidly deposited in the body. There was superiority in the skin texture and distribution of the fat ordinarily observed in birds of similar age and sex. The estrogens were more potent in oil solution mixed with the feed than when fed in tablet form.

A more favorable fattening with the estrogens was accompanied by a slight increase in feed consumption. Estrogen feeding suppressed maleness, and most of the body changes associated with egg production in the female were produced in both sexes as a result of this feeding. The dimethyl ether of diethylstilbestrol (3,4-dianisylhexene-3) proved more efficient for fattening than the original estrogen product.

The levels of the estrogens used for fattening were 0, 20, 40, 60, 80, and 100 mg. of dianisylhexene per pound of feed. The optimum level of estrogens for a 3-4-week fattening period was about 40-50 mg. per pound of feed. There was much improvement in fatness when the fattening period was reduced to 2 weeks. Growth rate was unaffected by estrogen feeding.

Excessive doses of dianisylhexene produced physical disability due to lipemia and in a few instances, death. Fragile leg and wing bones were noted in some chicks fattened with this material.—Oklahoma Experiment Station.

The Feed Shortage

From address by R. M. FIELD, pres. American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, at Feeders Day, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

You've seen men running around to farms and elevators in your state offering big prices and fancy inducements to get corn . . . often men who don't use corn and who never bought corn before but who now need it to trade for something else. You've probably seen more grain in abnormal channels and more uneconomical feeding than ever before in your lives. This tangled mess has been forced upon us largely thru situations brought about inadvertently by government policies and orders. It comes in a year when we must feed much of Europe. And it comes at the very time that we are suffering actual and unavoidable shortages of many feedstuffs. Knowing this, it is easy to see why we face what is probably the most critical feed shortage in our history.

The situation today is so delicately balanced that only thru the strictest conservation and most careful planning can we avert a feed famine in many areas of the country. The greatest danger here is the liquidation of an excessive number of farm animals.

To me it seems imperative that every feeder in the country recognize the delicate situation which exists. Farmers must be encouraged to raise all the feed they can. Meanwhile they must be cautious and conservative in their feeding, stretching available supplies to the very limit. Excessive, uneconomical rates of feeding should be reduced. Correct feeding programs using adequately balanced feed rations should be followed. Maximum use should be made of good pasture. We must eliminate waste due to overfilling hoppers, leaving hoppers uncovered and exposed to the wind, and using poor feeding equipment. We must keep down disease and parasites by keeping things clean. And we must carefully cull our flocks

and herds.

We're all in this thing together: the feed manufacturer, feed dealer, and farmer—yes, and the ultimate consumer of milk, butter, eggs and meat, whether he knows it or not. We are the victims of the same circumstances. It is a situation which calls for the utmost understanding of the problems of all concerned, and, together with the government, we must work it out sanely and carefully.

Use of Damaged Feeds

V. O. Wolcott, chief of the California Bureau of Field Crops, calls the attention of feed manufacturers and distributors to the provisions of regulation 16 which restricts the use of damaged feeding stuffs.

"Any material which has been damaged to the extent that its feeding value may be affected must not be used in a formula feed. It may be used in a special mix if properly invoiced and where the customer has had an opportunity to examine the extent of the damage."

"The determination of the extent of damage will be made by the feed laboratory, and anyone coming into possession of this type of material should immediately contact the nearest office of the bureau for an official inspection of it. They should refrain from using it until a determination can be made."

"These provisions do not apply to the sale of whole unmixed grains, altho they do restrict their use in feeds."

"All damaged commercial feeding stuffs are required to be plainly labeled to indicate this fact and the nature of the damage. For example, Ground Wheat, Fire and Water Damaged. We shall remove from sale any such feed which is not properly labeled."

"These measures do not reduce the quantity of available feed but only direct use of damaged materials in such a way as to prevent deception of the consumer buyer."

Plea for Return to a Free Society

[Continued from page 314]

them; and thus increased the dearth so much that at last, after many had died by it, the law itself was laid aside."

THE ANCIENT GREEKS tried out the system of controls. The Athenian Government took over the entire wheat business. The Government set prices on wheat. It also appointed what it called "market masters" to control the market. The market masters could not control the forces of supply and demand and therefore could not keep the price under control. There was a dearth of wheat in Athens and black markets started just as they do anywhere and everywhere when Government attempts to control prices and markets. At that time a famous orator made speeches against black marketeers and the inefficiencies of Government control. He suggested that one way to correct the situation would be to execute a number of the "market masters" as an example to others. Many people were executed but naturally neither supply nor prices fluctuated any less and so the whole price program failed and had to be abandoned.

In closing my remarks I want to observe that the United States in its fiscal and economic policies is ignoring the law of supply and demand. It is attempting to sweep the ocean back with a broom. We will all grant that we were able to do a magnificent job in smashing our enemies, the Germans and the Japs, but there is one thing in the long run the United States cannot defeat and that is the law of supply and demand. The sooner we realize that the better off we will all be.

After the last war a fellow Hoosier, Tom Marshall, then vice-president of the United States, when asked for an observation on conditions, said, "What this country needs is a good five cent cigar." I should say that what we need now is at least five cents' worth of good, common horse-sense.

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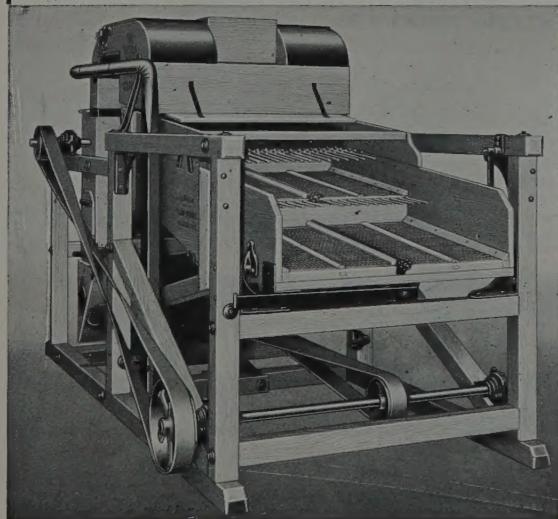
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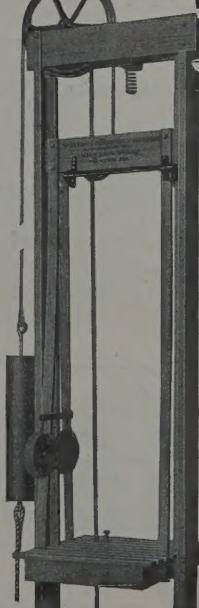


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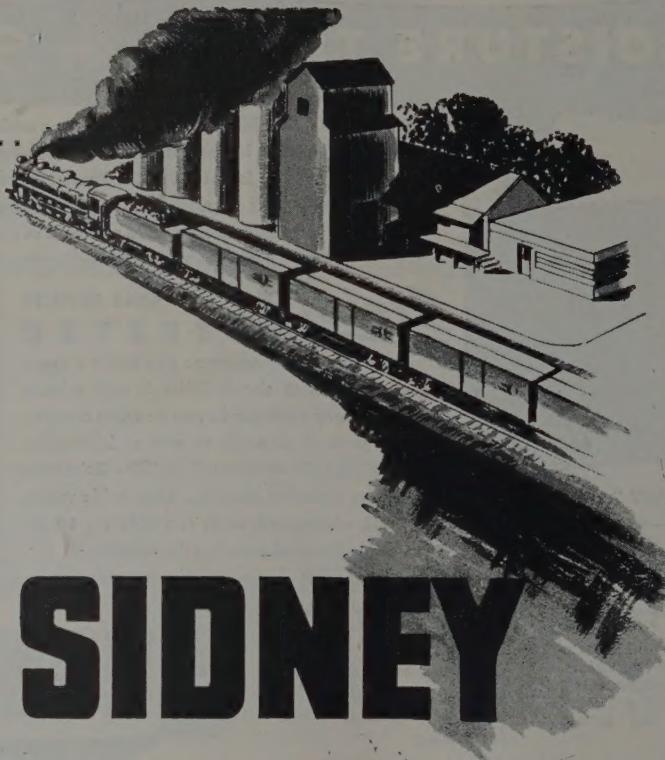
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